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SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. 37

CHARLOTTE, N. C., FEBRUARY 27, 1930

No. 26

The Woolen Manufacturer Can Find a Way Out With New Northrop Woolen Loom

The Woolen Manufacturer is having anything but a pleasant time just now. He needs more business or a wider margin of profit on present business.

The New Northrop Woolen Loom will open the door to both more business and a wider margin of profit. It reduces Weave Room costs by a very great percentage. We can cite instances of reductions of one-half or even two-thirds of the weaving costs with old types of looms.

The Cotton Industry could not exist today without the automatic loom. There is just ahead a greater reduction in weaving costs of Woolens than the Cotton Industry ever saw. Where a weaver now runs two looms, they can often run six of the new Northrop Woolen looms. They are now doing it on Overcoatings with either cotton or wool warp and wool filling, on blankets, high grade flannels, Broadcloths and Suedes. There are facts about this new Northrop Woolen Loom that you should know.

Let's Talk It Over.

DRAPER CORPORATION

Hopedale Massachusetts

Southern Offices Atlanta Georgia and Spartanburg South Carolina

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Made in the SOUTH

The Charlotte Special Cylinder Fillet differs from other clothing in that it combines the best features of the older types of clothing with the stripless feature of the straight wire fillet.

our— *Charlotte Special Card Clothing*

This clothing should receive your careful consideration and be given a trial. Price the same as ordinary card clothing.

Charlotte Manufacturing Co.

Phones: 5125—5126

CHARLOTTE, N.C.

INCORPORATED
1911

“KANTHURT” *Leather Belting*

THE average leather belt, no matter how good the quality, will not give good service when run at high speeds over small pulleys or when used with an idler and short center drives. “Kanthurt” is a special belting in every particular and is built particularly for drives of that nature, for which service it has no equal. It is extremely flexible, with tremendous tractive qualities. It is assembled with a special, water-proof cement and is treated for resistance to water, heat, acid fumes, climatic conditions, steam and other elements which are particularly destructive to the average leather belt.

Before deciding that any transmission drive is too difficult for a leather belt, let us make recommendations for a “Kanthurt” drive. You will be surprised at the economy and the results of such an installation.

The Fisher Leather Belting Co.,

INCORPORATED

Main Office and Factory
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Greenville, S. C.—Masonic Temple
Telephone 2316

W. W. Fowler
District Agent

We can make a Leather belt for any position

1866 —————— 1929

“Tuffer” Card Clothing

You cannot afford to operate your cards without at least trying a set of this celebrated card Clothing.

Once tried, always used

Howard Bros. Manufacturing Company

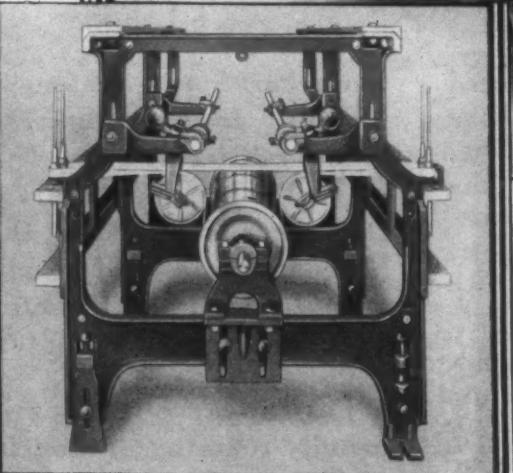
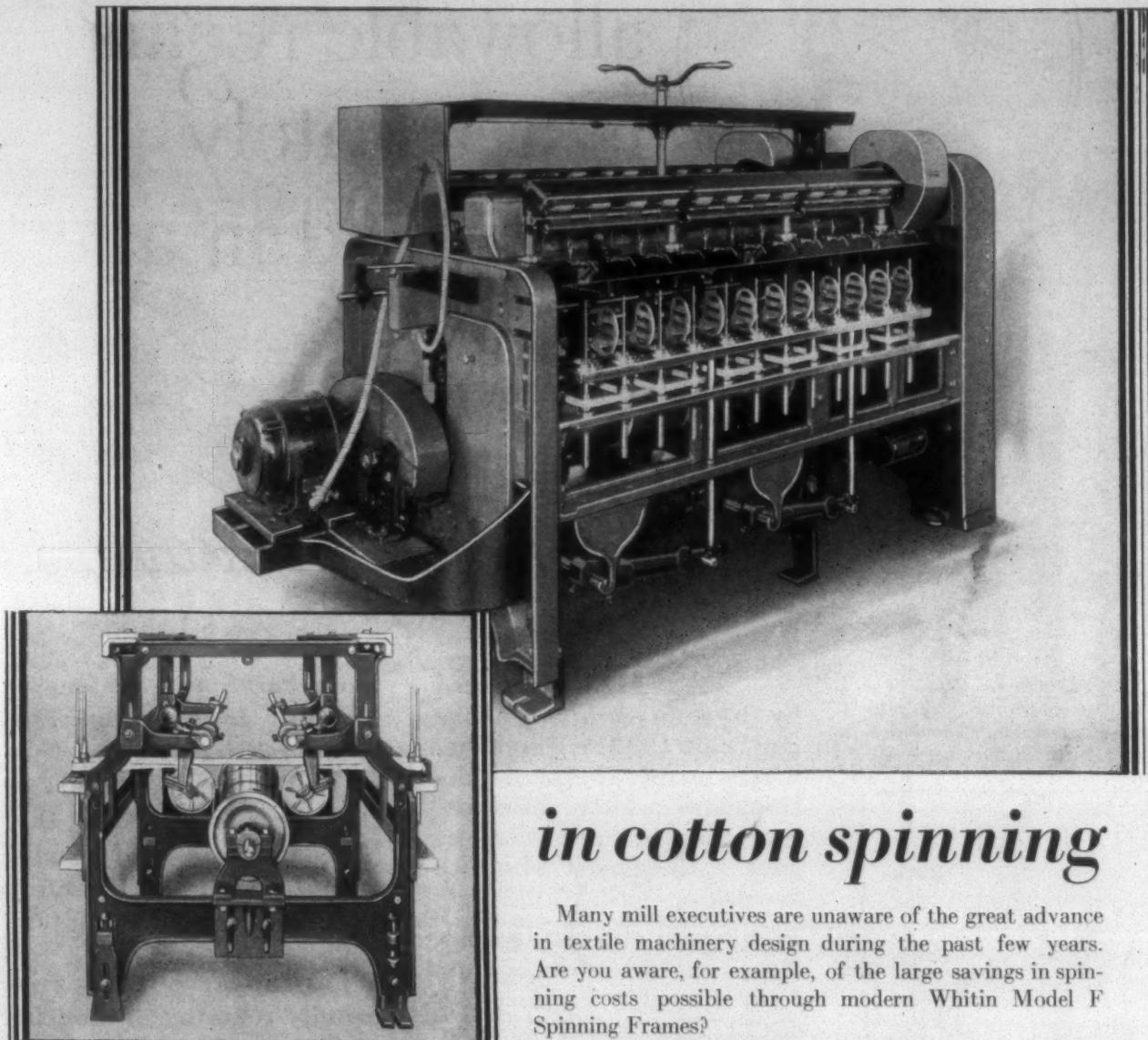
Established 1866

Home Office and Factory, Worcester, Mass.

Branches:

Atlanta, Ga. (Factory) Philadelphia, Pa.

Meets today's needs --



in cotton spinning

Many mill executives are unaware of the great advance in textile machinery design during the past few years. Are you aware, for example, of the large savings in spinning costs possible through modern Whitin Model F Spinning Frames?

One mill which recently installed Whitin Frames reports an increase of 40% per spindle - a decrease of 28.5% in the number of spinners and 33½% cut in the number of doffers. Production in the weave room has increased due to fewer knots and therefore fewer stops.

How about your spinning room? Wouldn't similar savings help you? The cost of replacing obsolete equipment often represents but a fraction of the savings effected through new and modern equipment.

May we tell you more about lowering costs and improving quality in *your* mill with Whitin Model F Spinning Frames?

Only Whitin Model F Cotton Spinning Frames offer all these major features:

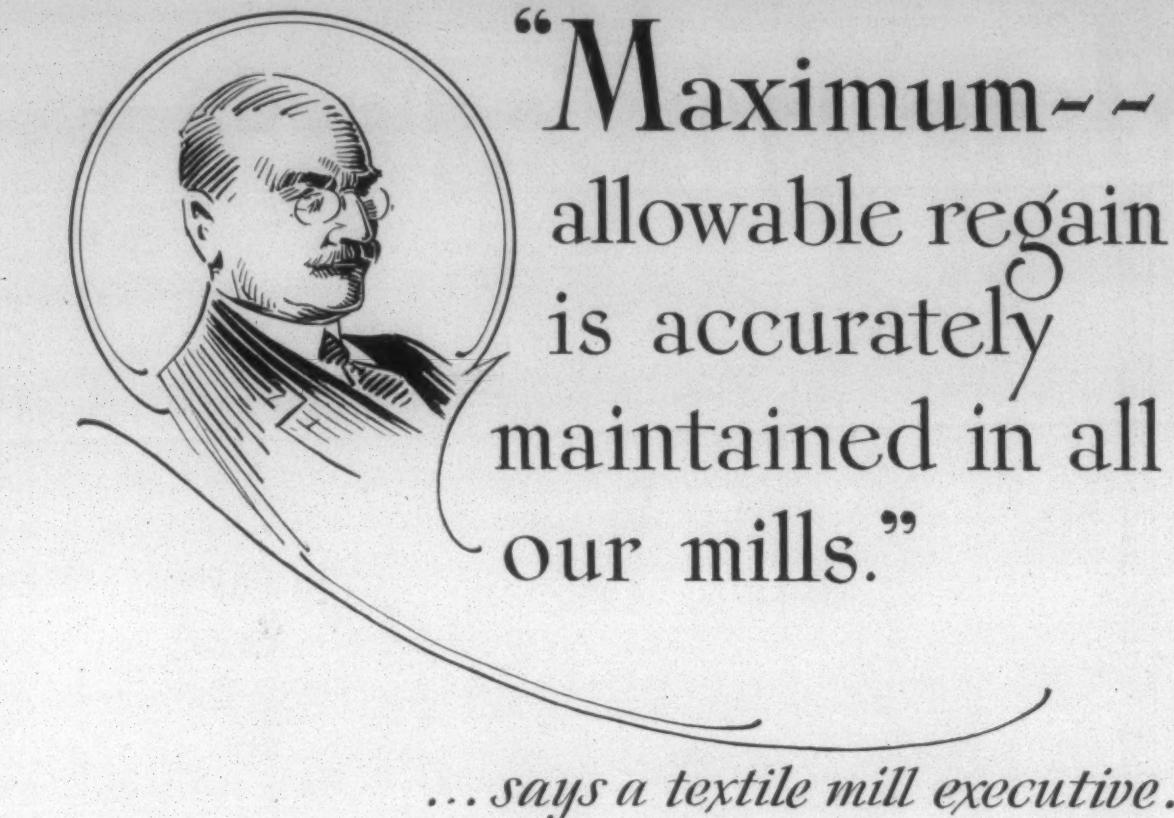
1. Heavy frame construction, box-head, and heavy cast-iron side rails and roller beams - result in smoother running, less vibration and improved yarn quality.
2. Helical jack and cylinder gears in head end.
3. 10 to 15% more bobbin capacity due to Whitin builder motion and cam. Giving tighter and better wind.
4. Hand of yarn twist can be changed by reversing motor switch (see photo of reversing arrangement). (Patented)
5. Accessible oiling system.
6. Drawing rolls have square joints, positive drive and minimum torque.
7. No drag or fuzzing of roving as it is taken from creel bobbins.

WHITIN MACHINE WORKS

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

WHITINSVILLE, Massachusetts, U.S.A.

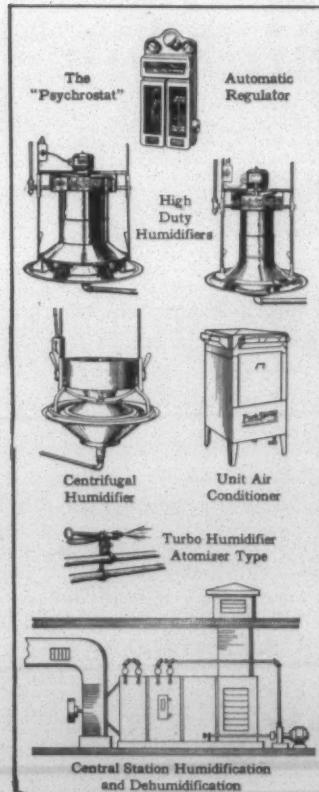
ATLANTA, GA.



**“Maximum--
allowable regain
is accurately
maintained in all
our mills.”**

... says a textile mill executive.

With the most complete line of devices—we sell *Air Conditioning Engineering*. The devices are selected to suit your needs.



MILLS operated by the same company above and below the Maryland line, where atmospheric conditions are widely different, maintain their allowable regain with almost absolute accuracy.

Figure your own extra profits if you could maintain your full allowable regain. No doubt you would pay for your ParkSpray installation within a year and still show a profit on the investment... Most mills do.

Each ParkSpray System is installed from engineering data and accurate surveys of each particular mill... that's how mills below the Maryland line hold regain at full allowance the same as mills in colder climates.

A ParkSpray engineer is usually roaming around in textile territories and is available to discuss humidification problems without the least obligation.

ParkSpray
Humidification Systems

Fitchburg, Mass. — PARKS-CRAMER CO. — Charlotte, N. C.

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The completeness of the range of
Glanzstoff Yarns enables you to
use your buying power to the fullest
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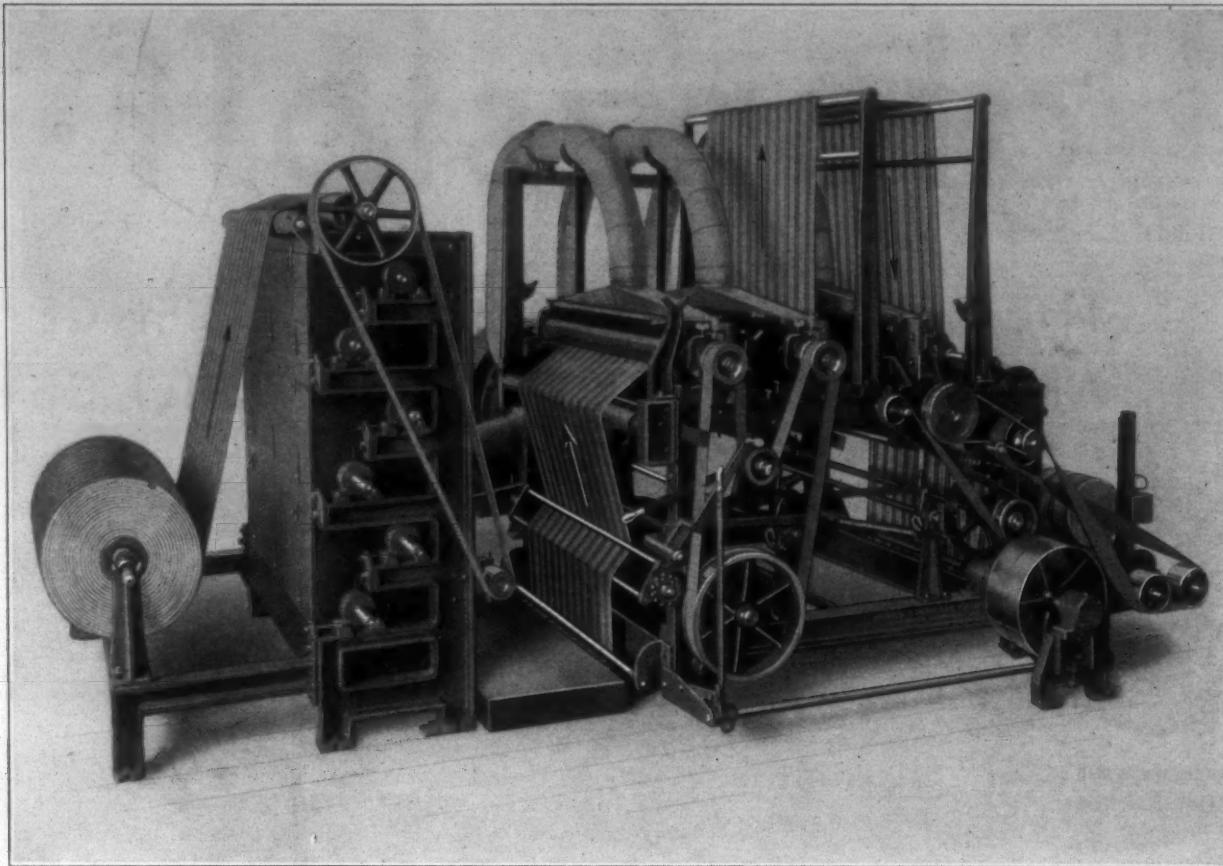
There is a Glanzstoff Yarn for every
requirement of both the knitting and
weaving trades — multi filament or
regular filament, imported or domes-
tic, subdued luster or full luster —
all are available and all are of the
quality that has made Glanzstoff a
dominant factor in the rayon industry.

AMERICAN GLANZSTOFF CORPORATION

180 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY

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Lancaster Trimming Shear for Cotton and Silk Fabrics

New Combined Selvage Loop-cutter and Trimming Shear

IN addition to the regular function of the Trimming Shear, it is now possible to cut and trim the selvage loops left by automatic or box looms—*on any goods*.

We have perfected, after several months of study and experiment, a *fully automatic* loop-cutting device that enables you to produce an absolutely clean selvage at no added expense. This device is run in conjunction with the regular Trimming Shear at the usual operating speed of from 40 to 60 yards per minute, and since the goods are

automatically guided, requires no extra effort or attention on the part of the operator.

Furthermore, the shear proper may be equipped with the mechanical seam-passing attachment, if desired, which then gives you a *fully automatic* outfit for brushing, loop-cutting and trimming both body and selvage of any fabric.

The saving in hand labor and the improvement in the goods should be interesting to any progressive mill.

PARKS & WOOLSON MACHINE CO.
SPRINGFIELD, VERMONT

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P. B. RAIFORD, JR., CONCORD, N. C.

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Trimming Shears, Napped-goods Shears—Nappers—Brushers—Machinery for Measuring, Winding, Decating, Rolling, Doubling, Inspecting, Sewing and Trademarking Cottons, Silks and Rayons

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

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VOL. 37

CHARLOTTE, N. C., FEBRUARY 27, 1930

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New Uses Work Making Good Progress

THE success which is attending the New Uses Section of the Cotton-Textile Institute in increasing new outlets for cotton and in extending the consumption of goods in established markets is making much better progress than many cotton manufacturers realize. In a recent trip through the South, President Sloan of the Institute, displayed charts showing the activities of the New Uses Section which gave a very clear picture of how its work is being carried forward. The following descriptions of the posters will be found of interest.

Description of Posters

The chart of activities of the New Uses Section presents five important phases of its work.

1.—Research Work

This work is centered about the activities of a research associate maintained by the Institute at the Bureau of Standards, where studies are undertaken to develop and prepare fabrics for specific uses, through fundamental investigations on yarn or effects of different twists, weaves, finishes, etc.

2.—Industrial Promotion

In co-operation with individuals, mills, trade associations, bureaus and agencies of city, county, state and national government; the services of the Institute are made available for increasing the use of cotton fabrics in industrial channels; to design new weaves to meet new demands and conditions in industry; to assist in the preparation or revision of purchasing specifications.

3.—Style Promotion

Style promotional activities of the Institute are carried on through the following media:

Trade consumer advertising; style bulletins, swatch book; trade and consumer fashion shows; radio broad-

casts; motion pictures; co-operative promotion with pattern companies; educational work with important consumer groups.

4.—New Uses Committee

The Institute enjoys the active co-operation of the U. S. Department of Agriculture and U. S. Department of Commerce in the development of present and new uses of cotton, and assists other government departments, bureaus, etc., in providing for special textile requirements.

5.—Publicity

The advantages of cotton fabrics are presented to the public through addresses, radio broadcasts, motion pictures, exhibits, special articles, statements to the newspapers, trade and technical publications, consumer magazines, etc.

In 1929 members of the New Uses staff traveled 50,000 miles, addressing more than one million persons at special meetings, by radio, etc.

Charts—Style Promotional Activities

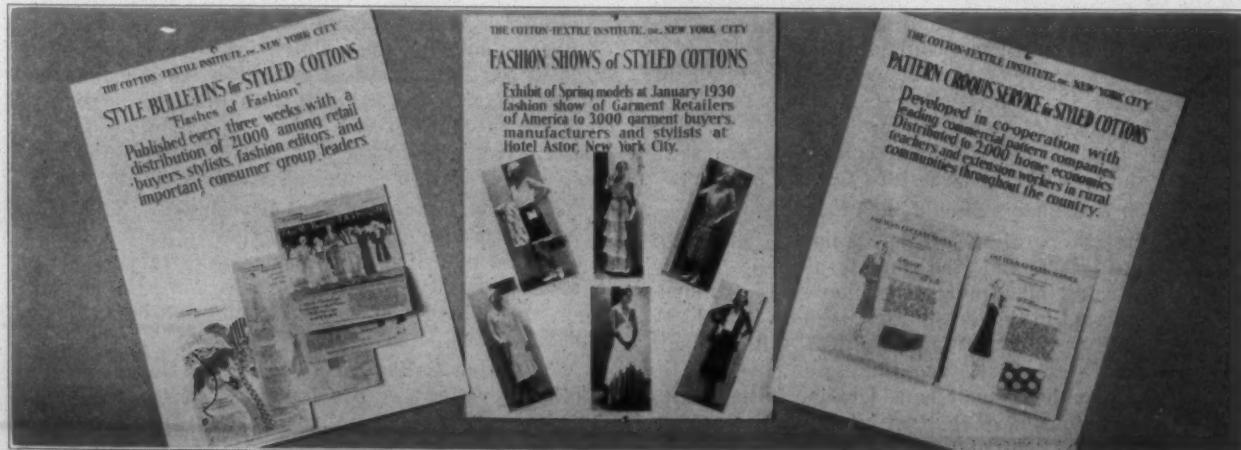
Campaigning for styled cotton in 1929 took positive form in 15 advertisements in consumer fashion magazine; 130 advertisements in cotton and dry goods trade publications; 60 talks and exhibits at meetings of Home Economics teachers in schools and universities and other consumer groups; 16 talks to important trade groups, such as retail stores' sales staff.

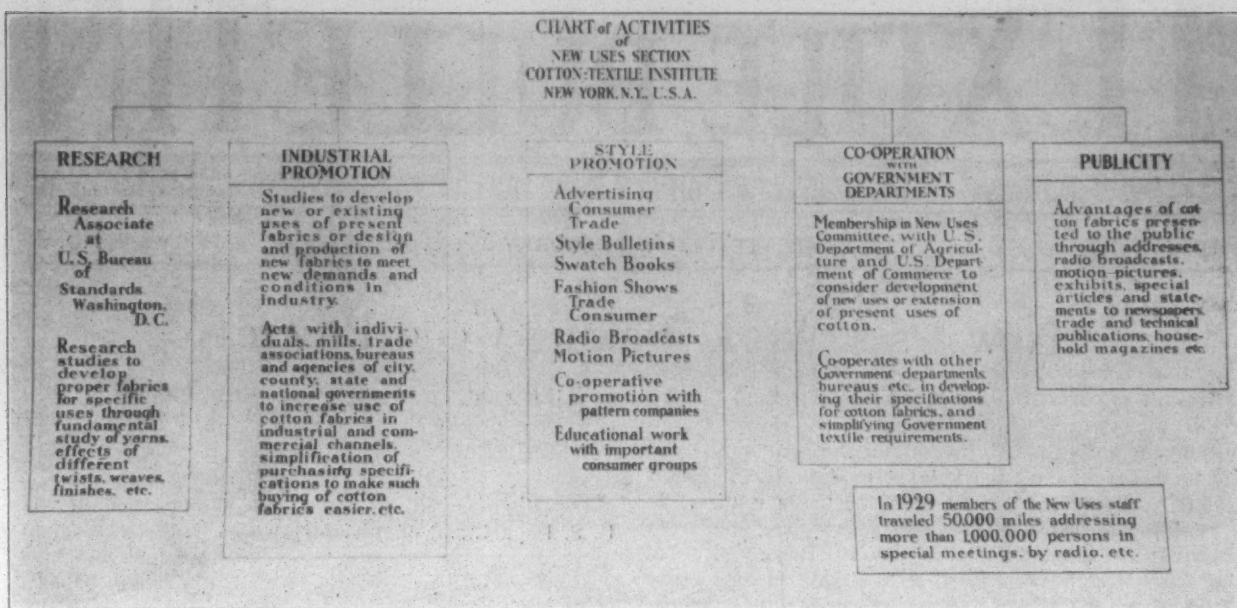
Flashes of Fashion

Almost 200,000 copies of the Institute's style bulletin, *Flashes of Fashion*, have been distributed in 14 issues. The present circulation per issue is now in excess of 21,000 among retail buyers, stylists, fashion editors and important consumer group leaders.

Retailers Advertisements of Styled Cottons

Not only continued interest but much more active in-





terest in styled cottons on part of retail merchants is already discernible in the current season in advertisements ranging in type from small ads in small cities to full page ads, similar to the Franklin Simon ad in the New York Times, January 12.

Fashion Shows of Styled Cottons

Included in the presentation by the Garment Retailers of America of advanced spring models to 3,000 garment buyers, manufacturers and stylists, was a new collection of cotton dresses exhibited by the Institute. A prominent Cleveland store has already requested the loan of these dresses for a window display on the occasion of the opening of a branch store in an exclusive suburb early in April.

Swatch Book

A collection of representative cotton samples for each season chosen by impartial fashion authorities, is distributed by the Institute to 10,000 wholesale and retail trade factors, fashion editors and teachers throughout the country. It has been enthusiastically received in that it serves as a buying guide and as a valuable text in educational work.

Pattern Croquis Service for Styled Cottons

An important and useful development of the swatching service of the Institute has been the establishment of the Pattern Croquis Service distributed to 2,000 Home Economics teachers throughout the country, as well as extension workers in rural communities. Through this means there are suggested varying types of treatments in dresses for the different types of cotton fabrics on the market. Sketches of dresses for which standard patterns of commercial pattern companies are available are shown with the swatch of fabric suggested.

Cotton Bed Sheets Should Be 108 Inches Long

With the co-operation of the National Retail Dry Goods Association and the laundryowners National Association, retail merchants and commercial laundries have co-operated in the distribution of more than 1,500,000 copies of the Institute's pamphlet "What Length Sheets?" In view of the continuing interest of the public in longer bed sheets consideration is now being given to the extension of the Institute's educational and style promotional campaign.

Cotton Bags For Retail Packaging

Samples of bags in both close weave and open mesh indicate the type of packaging now being sponsored by the Institute for first, vegetables and nuts and other grocery items in small retail units from 5 to 25 pounds.

Cotton Fabric in Road Construction

Photographs and swatch of fabric utilized present the possibilities for cotton membrane in construction and improvement of top soil dirt roads. Experimental installations have been made in South Carolina and Texas.

Airway, Traffic and Highway Markers

Photographs and swatch of fabric utilized tell the story of the growing use of impregnated cotton cloth for this purpose. Notable installations have been made in the Holland Vehicle Tunnel connecting New York and New Jersey and the Camden bridge connecting Philadelphia and Camden, N. J. Ten thousand linear feet of highway markers have recently been purchased for use in the city of Washington, D. C.

Cotton Bags for Trash or Rubbish

The sample of heavy cotton bag shows the type of trash and refuse collector now in general use by the housekeepers and shopkeepers of Montclair, N. J. With cotton bags utilized streets present an improved appearance through the elimination of loose papers blowing about.

Cotton For Waterproofing Sub-Aqueous Structures

An uncommon use for cotton is in sub-aqueous structures where the treated fabric serves as a membrane. Notable installations have been in the construction of airshafts in the Holland Vehicular tunnel under the Hudson river, New York City, and the base of Mirror pool, facing Lincoln Memorial, Washington, D. C.

Cotton for Wall Coverings

The wide range of different types of cotton fabrics now used is indicated by two samples of fabric—one of coarse construction serves as a base, for paint or wall paper, and the other of beautiful embossed finish serves in place of wall paper.

Cotton Baling for Cotton Piece Goods

Cotton sheetings or osnaburgs, often made of mill waste, now serve as attractive and economical wrapping material for cotton piece goods.

The Master Mechanic And The Care of Equipment

THE fourth in a series of Cotton Manufacturers' Forum, held in Boston, under the auspices of the National Cotton Manufacturers Association, was devoted to the work of the master mechanics. Extracts from a portion of the discussion are given herewith:

CHAIRMAN: The first question reads: "Should the master mechanic be responsible for all motive power, including motors and generators? (a) Do you inspect and oil motors and generators regularly? (b) Do you clean motors and generators regularly? How?" You men know your responsibilities, and you know what the question means. You have all had experiences, I know. I have.

MEMBER: Merely for the purpose of saying something to start it, I just want to say this much. In the old days, with strictly mechanical drive, we manufactured our own power. The new plant is all motor driven, and has some 5,000 motors from $\frac{1}{2}$ horsepower up to 200 horsepower. In the beginning, it was some proposition, developing the proper method of controlling the maintenance and repairs of those motors and accessories. The first question asks if the master mechanic should be responsible for all motor power, and just as a personal thought I will say this.

On a small number of motors, which means, of course, a small plant, it might be well, due to the fact that your repairs would come under the master mechanic, to make the master mechanic responsible. In large units we think it is well to have a department for that particular purpose, for cleaning, for oiling, and for necessary repairs that are coming up every day on a large number of motors—not only the motors, but switches and controlling apparatus of all kinds. We have three licensed electricians, and the necessary helpers. All cleaning, greasing, oiling, repairs, changes, new work, etc., up to a certain extent, is taken care of in this way. We find in a department of that kind, under a call system, where each department has a telephone system to make calls for repairs, that the results are always satisfactory. On the cleaning, oiling, etc., we have a regularly scheduled time for doing those things.

CHAIRMAN: Who is the head of that department responsible to?

MEMBER: The heating plant and the air compressors came under the head of the old chief engineer, who was more or less experienced in electrical matters from previous central station work, so we turned the electrical department over to him. Of course, we purchase all our power.

CHAIRMAN: Here is a case where the power is all derived from outside sources, where the man who was originally the chief engineer is acting in the capacity of chief electrician, and is responsible for that department. Now then, have some of you got something to say about some case where you furnish your own power? Or perhaps you have something to add to what this gentleman had to say?

Oiling Motors

MEMBER: I would like to ask the gentlemen here if they could tell me just how often they oil a 40 horse power motor, running 900 revolutions per minute,

and how often they change their oil in the bearings?

MEMBER: On our ring oiling bearings we have an oiler who does nothing but go the rounds, oiling the bearings. It is the intention that every week every motor will have had attention from the oiling standpoint. I do not believe that in the more than fifteen years these motors have been running, there have been five occasions when we have had hot bearings. Of course, these motors run from $7\frac{1}{2}$, 10, 15, 25 horsepower, etc., but it would be practically the same with you.

Starting Up

We start up, and have for twenty years, all the motors in our mill, except a few small ones. Every one of them started up with the prime mover. When we first started the mill, of course we had to go by the instructions of the General Electric Company to a degree, because they put in the equipment, and they insisted, of course, that we should start the motors individually with the old switches.

Our weave room is 420-odd feet long, and there are six motors in there. Four 110 horsepower motors, and two 50 horsepower motors. The motors are in the basement, and the looms are upstairs. We wanted those looms to start as nearly as possible together, but we began to have our troubles. We had the man who was responsible for those motors start up No. 1 motor. We had a second hand start a motor, and then another second hand start a motor and then we had the cellar man try to start a motor. The consequence was that the first week we burned out a set of internal grids, on a 100 horsepower motor. You know how they are made, with the German silver spool. It took about three hours to change those spools and get the thing operating again. So, of course, that was a bad thing.

In about two weeks more we lost another set of grids. Before two months had passed we lost another set, and three more hours' production. Then the agent said to me: "This has got to be fixed. I do not care what you do, but go ahead and I will stand behind you." So I did.

This is what we did. The electrician goes around and blocks up all those switches before we shut down, and then when we start up the prime exciter, the turbine exciter, we bring the excitation voltage up to about 110 or 115.

It is directly connected to a McIntosh & Seymour engine, and just the moment the first spool is passed, away the motors go, and they continue to go, and we have not lost a set of internal grids since, and we have not had any trouble with those motors. They are still running in the basement. We have not renewed a part on a switch or a motor in 20 years.

We had a man up at our mill the other day. He was an old-time electrician, and he was there at noon time when we started up. He said it could not be done. I said: "Well, you watch and see." He was surprised, because he had never seen or heard of it before. I mentioned that so that it might bring up some more discussion on this matter, and I would just like to know whether any of you gentlemen have had any experience along that line or not? Of course, you cannot do it with individual drives very well, nor can

you do it so well where you have two machines that you have got to synchronize. We have just one electric unit, and we do not have a bit of trouble. I do not think this is very important, but I would like to know if any of you gentlemen do anything like that.

MEMBER: Did you have any protective devices on the switch equipment?

MEMBER: Nothing except the fuse box. We have the motor fused between the switch and the motor, and also before the current gets close to the switch.

MEMBER: How did you block the switch?

MEMBER: Are you familiar with the old L type motor? You know where you find a little drop there? We simply put a little tapered stick under there so it cannot drop.

MEMBER: You mean that would fall out?

MEMBER: Yes. It would drop and throw the switch out of commission. And as I say, we have done that successfully for 20 years, and we do it today. We do not have a bit of trouble. We have not renewed a part on either motor or switch since 1910.

MEMBER: That is on group drive?

MEMBER: Yes. We have six motors running about a thousand looms.

Chairman: This question is not confined to motive power. The question asks if the master mechanic should be responsible for all motive power, including motors and generators.

MEMBER: To me that sizes itself up in just one answer. It depends entirely on the size, the amount of equipment. Just where the dividing line comes is up to those at the head of the game to determine.

CHAIRMAN: Suppose we include in this question the steam plant. Should the master mechanic be responsible for the steam plant, or should that be a separate department?

MEMBER: Under the laws of Massachusetts it pretty nearly divides itself.

CHAIRMAN: Not always.

MEMBER: No, not always, but pretty nearly. All master mechanics are not licensed steam engineers.

CHAIRMAN: He does not need to be if he has a couple of good licensed men around. There are some cases where the master mechanic does not work in harmony with the engineer. Sometimes there is a little friction.

MEMBER: I was just going to remark that it eliminates friction when you put it under one head. There is no doubt of that.

CHAIRMAN: That is true. Then again, I think the executive at the head of the plant likes to have one man to look to. I know that has been my experience. Are there any question about inspecting and oiling motors and generators regularly?

MEMBER: At our mill all the power is under the control of the chief engineer. The chief electrician who is under him looks after the motors. If anything goes wrong with the motor, and it has to be taken down from the ceiling, or off a machine, it is done by the repair department under the supervision of the electric department. The motors are started up by some one man in every room. We try to have the overseer of any room feel that the motors are under his care in a way, but the oiling and inspection of the motors and switches is under the care of the electrical department. We have found this very satisfactory.

We have a scheme whereby we keep track of our motors. If a motor shuts down, the second hand or the overseer notes the time it is shut down, and then notes the time it starts up again. For instance, if it is

shut down for twenty minutes for some reason, on a 100-horsepower motor that would be 2,000 horsepower minutes that it was stopped. We took a record of all the motors all over the plant, and we found out that our stoppage is 2/10 of 1 per cent in a year. We use the very highest grade of oil. As our friend down in front there said, get a good oil and stay with it. We have had the same oil for a great many years and like it very much.

Dust Protectors

MEMBER: I would like to ask if any of you gentlemen have used a dust protector on motors, and what results have you had with it? The reason I ask this question is that we had one put on a 75-horsepower motor and at the end of about a month, we started to have trouble. It was in a very dusty place, and the motor was cleaned once a week. To stop this we brought air from the outside, down the protective cover of the motor, to the fan hood. It always ran warm, but it ran warmer with the protection on it. The first thing we knew we had a bearing burned out. After putting in a new bearing, we ran about two weeks, and then another bearing burned out. I recommended that that motor protector come off, and since then, we have not had a bit of trouble. I would like to ask these gentlemen if they have had any trouble like that.

MEMBER: Is that the duct system where the duct runs outside?

MEMBER: Yes.

CHAIRMAN: You take the air from the outside?

MEMBER: Yes. Take the cold air from the outside and clean it. We had trouble with it, so we discarded it, and never had any trouble with the motor since. We had no trouble with the motor before, outside of being very dirty. It would just collect there, and you would have to pick it out with your hands sometimes.

MEMBER: That device was supposed to run the motor cooler, you know. You could overload it if you wanted to.

CHAIRMAN: Does anybody know whether that scheme became very universal? I know it was tried out in New Bedford in one or two places, but whether it worked out satisfactorily or not, I do not know.

MEMBER: It originated down in Pawtucket.

MEMBER: We have used those for quite a good many years. They originated at Manville-Jenckes in Pawtucket, and so we borrowed it from them. We have used it in our card room for many years satisfactorily. The motors run very much cooler, and on that account we like it. The motors are kept entirely clean, which is a difficult thing in the card room, as you know. The motors we have had them on are 150-horsepower, 100-horsepower, and a good many smaller ones.

CHAIRMAN: I would like to ask that other gentleman if he took it up with the people who installed that system? Did they do anything about it?

MEMBER: They could not explain it. We had the gentleman out there who installed it, and he could not explain it.

MEMBER: There must have been a cause for it.

MEMBER: We certainly looked for it. We had it on a smaller motor, and we ran it there without any trouble. It was successful there, but just why we should have trouble with that one, I do not know.

CHAIRMAN: The scheme looks to be all right in picker rooms and card rooms. We do not have any motors in our picker rooms and card rooms, so I do not know from actual experience. Are there any other questions now?

(Continued on Page 28)

EVERYBODY'S BUSINESS

By Floyd Parsons

We Approach Record-Breaking Accomplishments



WE are in the beginning of the greatest change that humanity has ever undergone. The great masses of our people are now thinking thoughts and dreaming dreams about the control of life and nature which only a few "visionaries" dared to think at the beginning of the present century.

Assuming that it was only 60 minutes ago when the human animal was cowering in caves and hiding in trees, then on this same measure of time it was but 20 minutes ago when he first succeeded in domesticating animals, and took up agriculture, weaving and pottery; it was only 40 seconds ago when he first attempted to use scientific knowledge in mastering the forces of nature; and only two seconds have passed since man made science his ally in attacking the problems of life. In view of the tremendous achievements of human minds and hands in these two short seconds, what may we not anticipate in the years immediately ahead?

In recent months many people have been worrying about the future of business in the United States. Nothing could be more silly. It is probable that all of us will look back upon the present moment as having afforded the greatest opportunity ever presented for the individual to gain a high reward for the exercise of sound judgment. It is a time when one should do original thinking, develop a long distance point of view and refuse to follow the crowd.

We have deported forever from most of the practices of yesterday. We accomplish more in a year than our forefathers did in a decade. In 25 years our wealth has increased from 107 billion dollars to nearly 500 billion; our national income from 18 billion to 95 billion. Columns of equally startling figures might be supplied to banish the last vestige of doubt concerning the tremendous growth of American trade and industry.

We are in the midst of a movement toward consolidation that is swift and powerful. More than 7500 manufacturing companies in the United States have been

merged into 1400 larger corporations in 10 years. About 1050 public utility companies have come under the control of less than 100 public service organizations. This same tendency to combine is evident in banking and merchandising.

This program of combination has produced unmeasured benefits. Centralized buying power has been made possible. An army of people who are not qualified to go in business for themselves have been afforded an opportunity to be part of a successful organization. Mass production and mass distribution have been facilitated. Competition has been made more orderly and less destructive. We have less duplication of effort in research, in manufacturing and in marketing. Important decisions are formulated by a greater number of experienced minds, and economy is more clearly defined.

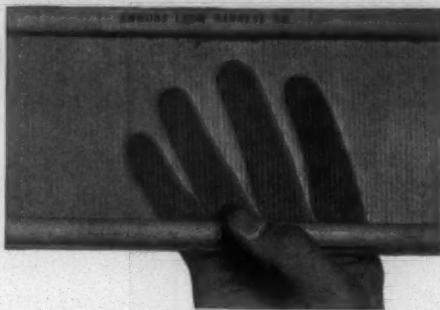
In industries where the merger plan has been carried out on a wide scale, greater progress has been made in promoting safety and preserving health. The forces of science have been organized and focused upon current problems in a much more effective way. Competition has not been destroyed nor price control effected. The truth is that prices have declined over a period of years in consolidated fields and have shown a tendency to rise where there have been few combinations.

Boycotts and all illicit agreements tending to close markets and bring ruin upon independent traders were very properly condemned by the Sherman act. But none of our courts has ever interpreted this law to mean that it is improper or undesirable to save money by paying a large salary to a highly efficient executive rather than squander two or three times as much on the salaries of a dozen mediocre managers each in charge of a small independent unit.

The merger idea is directly in line with the urgent necessities of a new economic order. There is no danger in the shifting of authority from the hands of hun-

(Continued on Page 34)

Try This New Reed FREE



*Improves face and fullness of fine goods;
Eliminates reed marks and uneven warp spacing;
Reduces end breakage and loom stoppage:*

Mail the attached coupon with your specifications and we will send you one of the new multiple Air-Space Reeds free to try.

This is the new reed that mills are rapidly adopting to improve "cover" and eliminate reed marks and uneven warp spacing on bed spreads, broadcloth, crash, dress goods, sheetings, shirting and numerous other fine and medium weaves.

Air Space 60% or More

By means of increased air space the Emmons Multiple Air Space Reed permits passage of good knots, small slugs and nits that would ordinarily break the end and stop the loom.

In addition to decreasing loom stops, the passage of knots, small slugs and nits builds up the weave and fills in the space between the cross threads. This results in an exceptional improvement in cover, giving the goods a fuller, finer appearance.

Precision Made

We make this new Reed by improved Precision Methods. As a result, the reed largely eliminates reed marks and uneven warp spacing. The

dent spacing is even to $1/100$ th of an inch, and the tolerance in rolling the dents is as fine as $1/1000$ th of an inch. This accuracy improves good weaving and assures freedom from uneven warp spacing.

The dents are polished and re-polished until the surface is smooth as glass. Six precision machine operations are required. Only cold drawn, low carbon Bessemer steel is used. For utmost flexibility, the wire is twice run through a bath of oil. Expert care and constant inspection combine to make Emmons Air-Space Reeds retain their remarkable accuracy of construction. Not only are they made accurate—they stay accurate.

Yet because of modern machine methods, this improved quality is obtained at no increased cost.

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Mills interested in improved weaving, good cover and eliminating reed marks and uneven warp spacing, can try this new reed free. It will be made according to your specifications and shipped almost immediately. Just mail the attached coupon.

Clip and Mail

EMMONS LOOM HARNESS CO.

176 May St., Lawrence, Mass.

Please send us sample, without charge, of the new air-spaced reed as per data on our letterhead attached. We wish to give it a trial.

Name _____

Mildew and Cotton Goods

FOllowing are extracts from the lecture by G. Smith before the Textile Institute, England:

"Mildew is caused by the growth of microscopic, living organisms, which in many ways are very similar to plants. In many respects, however, they differ fundamentally from true plants and some mycologists consider that in reality they are neither plants nor animals but occupy a unique place in the scale of living things. The moulds which attack cotton are closely akin to the microscopic organisms which cause rusts, blights, etc., in garden plants. The fungi which cause most of the damage to textiles are among the most ubiquitous organisms in the world. They cause mouldiness of food products and occasion much damage to leather, tobacco, etc.

"The initial development of a mould consists of what is known as a mycelium, which is a network of exceedingly fine filaments, penetrating into and coiling around the substratum and serving to extract and convey food material. If conditions are sufficiently favorable, the mycelium spreads rapidly and soon grows what is known as spores. The spores are often colored and give the mildew growth its characteristic color and appearance. The mycelium is frequently colorless and it is possible to have extensive mildew infection of cotton cloth without there being anything at all visible to the naked eye. In many cases, in the absence of definite spotting, it is possible to detect the presence of mildew by a characteristic mouldy smell. However, some moulds have no odor and the odor of others is pleasantly aromatic. There are approximately a thousand million spores in a patch of mould one inch square. The separate spores, being so small, are naturally very light and are readily carried and kept in suspension by the slightest of air currents. This makes it practically impossible to prevent mildew in goods by trying to exclude mould spores.

"Some mildew growths grow on cotton without apparently weakening the fabric or yarn, while others readily attack the cellulose. There are probably forty or fifty moulds that are to be regarded as dangerous on cotton goods. Some of them are easily controlled by low concentrations of antiseptics, while others will apparently flourish in the presence of fairly large amounts of an antiseptic. There are apparently two groups, at least, one of which can grow at low temperatures but require comparatively abundant moisture, and the other which flourish at high temperatures in the presence of very little moisture.

"In order to identify the fungus or fungi, which are responsible for the damage in a particular case of mildew, it is necessary to isolate the various organisms and grow them in pure culture. As soon as growth is well established and spores are being produced in abundance, microscopic slides are prepared for identification. After the fungus has been identified, it is possible to treat the cloth with an antiseptic that is known to kill that particular type.

"So far as the common sizing starches are concerned, as a class they are no more liable to mildew and some of them are much less liable than raw cotton. It is probably true that cotton, whether sized or not, cannot be considered immune if its moisture content remains for any length of time much above 8 per cent to 9 per cent, and a certain degree of protection from antiseptics is necessary.

(Continued on Page 32)

CREPES have the volume today

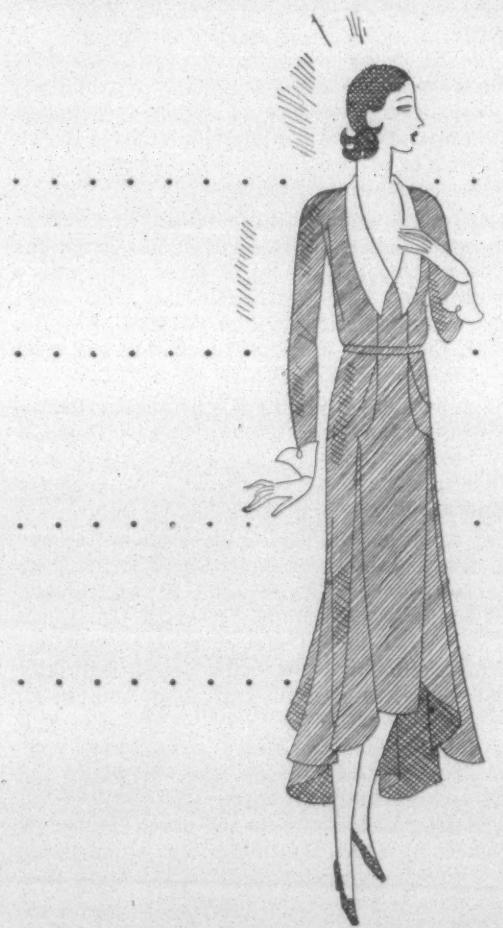
How much of this business are you getting?

THE "hand" of a crepe is vital in the present fashions. Mills that fail to study the changed fabric needs will meet with serious sales resistance.

To produce a cloth correct in the four cutting requirements listed below, use du Pont

Super Extra yarn. Du Pont, pioneer in the production of many-filament rayons, has achieved a perfectly balanced yarn . . . Super Extra. It produces a fabric with a supple "hand," a better cover, a drape both ways, a deep glow that seems to grow from within.

Because it is clean, du Pont Super Extra yarn is more economical to run, too. A short test will prove it.



LOLUSTRA

keeps its low lustre after it is laundered

Knitters and weavers who can't afford to gamble with artificially de-lustered rayons buy Lolustra. That subdued glow it gives to fabrics is inherent in the yarn . . . not painted on.



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2 Park Avenue

New York City

Urges Premium for Better Local Cotton

TO encourage the growing of better cotton in South Carolina so that the mills of that state could use a greater proportion of South Carolina grown cotton, Harry P. Kendall, head of the Kendall group of mills, urges South Carolina mills to pay the farmers a premium for growing longer staple cotton.

Mr. Kendall's views are set forth in a letter to Governor Richards, of South Carolina. He mentions the work the work that his company has done to interest farmers in producing better cotton and cites the benefit which would accrue to both mills and farmers by closer co-operation in providing a suitable supply of cotton that could be sold locally in the state.

Mr. Kendall's letters to Governor Richards follows:

"There is a real opportunity to help South Carolina farmers, to benefit the textile industry in the State, and to increase the agricultural wealth and prosperity of the State, by growing longer staple cotton on a more general scale. I believe you will find the following facts on the matter interesting and suggestive:

"Cotton farmers can increase the dollar value of their crop. The mills of South Carolina can avail themselves of a source of supply near home which will mean many thousands of dollars of savings because of lower transportation costs.

"South Carolina mills consume between 1,200,000 and 1,300,000 bales of cotton annually. The cotton grown in South Carolina during the past six years has averaged 835,500 bales. The State's consumption of cotton, therefore, considerably exceeds its production. Several hundred thousand bales are shipped out of the State every year, which means that the mills have not been able to use a great deal of the cotton produced in South Carolina because of its staple being below the standard required by the mills.

"Eighty-two and a half per cent of cotton ginned in South Carolina in 1929, prior to November 1st, was of staple under seven-eighths of an inch long. Only 17.5 per cent was of inch staple or over. The inch and longer cotton used in South Carolina mills comes largely from Mississippi Valley points, Texas and Oklahoma and carries a freight cost of from \$5.00 to \$7.00 per bale. South Carolina mills pay a premium to Western shippers for staple. It would be an economic boon for the farmers as well as for the mills, if South Carolina would organize to produce within its borders a greater proportion of the cotton used by its mills. It also would serve the interests of the mills to agree always to pay a reasonable premium for staple on cotton grown within the borders of South Carolina, since the costs of present transportation from outside the State would be greatly reduced.

"For the past three years the Kendall Company has been promoting the growing of inch to inch and sixteenth staple in Edgefield, Kershaw, Lexington, Newberry and Saluda counties. We have paid a premium for staple in all cases. We have distributed fourteen thousand bushels of pedigree seed to farmers. We have sold seed at cost to us, sometimes for cash and sometimes financing the farmers in order to get them started. Farmers who have been growing short staple are encouraged to buy pedigree seed to produce better staple. Farmers growing inch to inch and sixteenth staple are encouraged to sell their planting seed to their neighbors. We have bought hundreds of bushels of seed from farmers, for distribution to others.

"The growing of the better staple cotton is supervised by the County Agricultural Agent in co-operation with Clemson College. To stimulate interest, the Kendall

Company has been conducting contests on the Clemson College five acre basis. This year's contests have been in Edgefield, Newberry, and Saluda counties. Ten prizes aggregating eight hundred dollars have been offered for the largest production per acre of inch and better staple on five acre lots. There were over a hundred contestants in 1929. Many of the contestants have grown between one and two bales per acre on the five acre lots.

"We have been paying a premium of at least one cent per pound for staple produced from the improved seed and it has been a sound business policy for us. We have cotton buying offices in three counties and in the other two we have arrangements whereby street buyers purchase cotton from the farmers, always paying a premium for grade and staple.

"We have arranged for inspection and improvement of public gins. This is important, since improper ginning will spoil all the results of the farmers' work in producing better staple. Proper harvesting methods have been urged; proper methods of poisoning have been brought to the farmers' attention by experts in weevil control.

"All of the foregoing work has been co-operative. Clemson Agricultural College, the County Agricultural Agents, Newspapers, Chambers of Commerce, Public Ginnings and other agencies and individuals have shown great willingness to co-operate for this improvement of South Carolina agricultural conditions.

"This brief review would be inadequate if it failed to mention David R. Coker, of Hartsville. Mr. Coker has spent his life making two grades of grass grow where one grew before, and this work has been of great value to the entire country. The pedigree seed developed by Mr. Coker, Cleveland No. 5, Strain No. 2, has been used entirely in our work.

"We for our part have found not only great satisfaction in the work but, as has been stated, have found it to be sound business policy.

"Does it not appear that an extension of this program offers an opportunity?

"Industrial conditions in our mill communities are interwoven with agricultural conditions. By helping the farmer increase his income and better himself, agricultural living stands will be elevated. A systematic, well-organized plan of improved cotton production in South Carolina, in a few years, would materially increase the income and wealth of its communities. The farmer's income would be increased because of a better price for his improved staple and a larger production per acre. Better farming methods would result. Cotton ginning would be improved.

"While it is not possible to state the exact number of dollars of benefit by which South Carolina would benefit, experts who have studied the situation state that ten million dollars is a minimum figure.

"There has been interest shown in 'more and better cotton' and it has been encouraging to see such instances as the South Carolina Cotton Manufacturers' Association's appropriation for cash prizes to farmers producing highest poundage of lint per five acre tract, also the interest of individuals and various agencies here and there.

"This is all good work. Stimulating the farmers to grow better cotton is worth while but he needs the stimulus not only of prizes but of better prices for his improved product.

"As I pointed out in the first part of this letter, the mills of South Carolina can buy only a small part of

(Continued on Page 27)



WAR + + + ON THE RED

THE ONLY RED WORTHY OF THE FEAR of modern business is the baleful red that glows from figures written in scarlet ink, silently flashing the news of wastes that eat up profits, of excessive costs and inadequate returns. They are the figures of defeat. The world of business rightly hates these red figures. It wages against them a war without quarter, bitter and implacable.

In that war the business paper serves as artillery. Its guns are presses. Its projectiles are facts in their most potent form + + + for truth and printer's ink are a combination more devastating than TNT and steel.

In every field of industry or trade where there is a live business press a barrage of fact is being fired against wasteful practices. Production costs crumble daily under its drumfire of information on machines, materials, technique and management. Distribution costs are coming in for their share of pounding. The business paper as the attacking arm of business progress is out to do away with the things that eat up profits. The Reds must go.

Honestly, independently, the modern business press carries on its battle for better business practice. Its facts are accurate, tested, correlated and organized. They are unbiased. There is no special pleading, no "blurb," no catering to vanities. It has won the respect of its readers by its self-respect. By its dependability it has won their dependence. It commands a paid circulation on its own merits. It enjoys a sound advertising revenue because its character constitutes it a sound advertising medium.



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Variables in Silk Hosiery Dyeing*

By Louis S. Zisman

THREE is nothing strikingly new in the field of silk hosiery dyeing. In the past few years there have appeared in the various textile journals articles describing general methods of dyeing, machinery involved, and briefly sketching some of the complications arising in the process. The so-called one and two bath methods which have been in general use for years are still in vogue today with very little change in principle, the former consisting of one operation wherein the boiling off and dyeing is accomplished at the same time, while the latter necessitating boiling off first and then dyeing. The rotary drums are still most widely used, although very recently machines have been experimented with employing the principle of the vacuum and pressure systems which are used successfully in package dyeing. These, however, have as yet not proved satisfactory for hosiery.

What might be considered as really new are the ever-increasing number of complications that the hosiery dyer is experiencing due to the introduction of new hosiery styles with special effects such as colored resists in picots, stripes and splicings. While these effects were necessary to satisfy the demands of the trade, they entailed more intricate manipulations in the dye bath. The new difficulties presented will be discussed in more detail under the subject, "Construction or Style Variable."

In order to understand more clearly those factors which are responsible for unevenness, streaks, spots, chafing, harshness, discolored resists, unsatisfactory matching, in short, all the hazards in the dyeing of silk hosiery let us consider the specific conditions, or, in other words, the "variables" which cause a change or variation in the ultimate result.

First—Stock Variable

Many irregularities in the finished stocking can be traced directly to the variations in stock used. In the silk part of the stocking it is not unusual to get rings or what are sometimes called shadow lines which always run parallel. The parallel streaks in the cotton parts are chiefly due to mixed cotton, i. e., cotton obtained from different sources or unevenly mercerized cotton. Contrary to the belief of some, white gum silk and natural yellow gum silk will not boil off, bleach or dye exactly the same in the one bath.

I suppose that the use of yellow gum silk has become more pronounced in the last few months, especially due to the heavy consumption of sheer stockings. There are certain reasons why the manufacturers prefer using this yellow gum and that has accounted for various difficulties, especially in the bleach. Some have thought it was impossible to use it for that purpose, but it can be made white by rather careful and prolonged treatments.

The greatest difference takes place in the bleaching process where the natural yellow silk will never come out as clear as the white gum silk. This is due to the fact that a certain amount of the natural yellow coloring matter is left in the fibroin itself, which will not yield to the usual methods of degumming. Certain benzol solvents have been introduced on the market to separate the natural coloring matter from the fibroin. While they have helped to some extent the complete removal of the last traces of the coloring matter has as yet not been obtained. For the above reasons it is

not advisable to mix hosiery made from white silk and yellow silk in the same dye bath and for bleaching it is best to use white gum silk only. The dyer should examine the raw hose for such defects as "overoxidized" silk parts, mildewed silk, and rusty silk, all of which will appear more or less pronounced in the dyed stocking. Some thought should also be given to the varying effects on the silk that may be produced in the preliminary treatments before knitting, namely, soaking and throwing.

Second—Construction or Style Variables

Perhaps this source of variation has been more overlooked than any other. With the rapid shifting of styles the dyer has to keep a faster pace himself. Each new style may evolve a new dyeing problem. He must, therefore, be ready to analyze the specific construction of the stocking, noting especially those parts which will cause a change in method or dye formulae, for example, the very small percentage of cotton present only in the inside of the foot of a silk stocking will produce a patchy appearance unless the match between the silk and cotton is kept very close.

Black and colored resist splicings, as well as fancy picots, require special attention. Because the splicings and picots are necessarily in a degummed state, whereas the rest of the stocking is knitted in the gum, there is great danger of chafing and tendering in the boil off where the degumming agents will act on the naked silk. Unless great care is taken in the control of alkalinity, time and temperature, the splicings will chafe up very quickly. The nature of the silk used and the construction of the splicing will also determine to a large extent its susceptibility to chafing. Fringe or organzine will chafe less than tram and should for that reason be preferred. In general, the tighter the knitting of the splicing the more the tendency to chafing. The fastness of colors and their resistivity to cross dyeing should be checked at all times.

Third—Dyeing Variables

Up to the present time we have concerned ourselves with the variables that may exist in the stocking itself. Let us now consider those variables that are present, first in the dyeing materials and secondly in the conditions performing or made to perform during the dyeing operation. Of course, we can readily see that to a large extent the dyeing variables depend on the variations in stock and construction. The dyeing materials will include the degumming agents (soaps or oils), dyestuffs, salts, penetrating agents, finished, scrooping acids and last, but not least, water. It is beyond the scope of this paper to go into great detail concerning the varying effects these materials may have on the finished stocking, but a thorough knowledge of their properties and reactions are essential. Laboratory tests should be carried out as a regular routine. Dyes should be tested for levelness, general fastness and especially their mixing value with other dyes. Soaps and oils should be carefully looked into, free alkalies and free acids (commonly occurring in soaps and degumming oils) are especially dangerous, resulting in oil spots, harshness and chafing. Acid finishes and acid scroops will enhance the appearance of the stocking, but often causes spots when machines or goods are not clean. Water conditions and their effects upon textile processing has been so much talked about for a number of years that most of us are pretty well informed regarding the possibilities of trouble from that source.

*Address before American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists.

It is rather a difficult matter to discuss the dye conditioning variable, for that rests principally upon the knowledge and experience of the dyer himself, who, having investigated the state of the stocking before dyeing, and being well acquainted with his dye material variable, is ready to execute his formulae to the best advantage. A few fundamental guides may be given:

1. The working out of an accurate formulae. The duplication of shades depend on using the same dye-stuffs in similar blend or proportion.

2. Positive control of formulae specifications such as amount of material when applied, and time and temperature of all operations.

3. A system so devised that true standard shades or color guides can be maintained indefinitely.

4. Limits of time that a given process can be run for safety sake (prevention of chafing, harshness and lousiness).

5. Recognizing and making the necessary allowance of that property in dyestuffs which causes a change in color in the finished goods on exposure to atmospheric conditions, as well as storing.

Time does not permit going into a lengthy survey of all the variables that may exist in silk hosiery dyeing, but from the outline of the major sources given the writer feels that a keener appreciation will be had in meriting the value of every detail that makes the difference.

Mayor W. E. Morton

(Yorkville Inquirer)

Through his many associations and experiences with responsibilities in the manufacturing industry Mayor Morton is thoroughly familiar and is eminently qualified to direct the destinies as chief executive of our charming little city.

Mayor Morton is a native of Mississippi and attended the A. & M. College for four years, graduating in 1903. Through hard work and earnest endeavor he has attained a vantage point in the business world that is gratifying to his friends. For twelve years he has been associated with Cannon Manufacturing Company at York. And for the past four years has been its Superintendent with 235 employees under his supervision and any of them are at liberty to come to Mayor Morton at any time with any suggestions or complaints they care to make.

The Cannon Manufacturing Company at York, with its many ramifications, have been an important factor in local development. Its payroll has played a vital part in the business life of this community which it serves, and its employees are a type who are a distinct asset to any town.

As a Mayor of York Mr. Morton is thoroughly acquainted with the requirements of municipal service both as a business man and as the citizen who occupies a niche all of his own in the affection of our people. The Mayor is well liked by the people of York and is active in all such projects that stand for progress. He is a member of the local Lions Club and believes that much can be accomplished in an organization of this kind.

The Cannon Manufacturing Company maintains a welfare department under the supervision of Miss Ada Saunders, who is competent and well liked.

Speaking to The Enquirer Mayor Morton is quoted: "The dairy industry and trucking which are adaptable to this locality would be a splendid means whereby a

great many of our people could enhance their earnings and add a distinct service to the whole community."

The Mayor is affiliated with the Masons, an active member in the Baptist Church and puts his shoulder to the wheel in any movement that has for its object the development of this section.

Success

The difference in the accomplishment of individuals is largely a difference in the quality and quantity of the work they do.

To be sure, circumstances into which we are born and the habits of mind and methods of work which we see about us when our habits are forming, have a lot to do with the way we act and react to our environment.

The training we get and the education we absorb influence us greatly. The innate urge towards accomplishment and our desires for self-expression are also elements which tend to mark our future course.

A desire for better things and our appetites for the approval and applause of our friends and acquaintances are powerful foods to our ambition, but if we lack the genius for continuous and consistent hard and intelligent work we shall not go very far.

The difference in the native gifts of the general run of men accounts for less in the achievements of their lives than the difference in application to the jobs they undertake.

Each of us while alive has twenty-four hours a day to dispose of and the way we manage our time has quite as much to do with results as the way we manipulate our talents. Many of us waste our minutes because we have not hours at our command, just as we waste our pennies because they are not dollars.

Fifteen or twenty minutes a day devoted to the right sort of study will make one at fifty an authority on one specific subject. Twenty-five cents a day saved at compound interest will give one a competence at sixty.

There are those who zealously apply themselves but who do not do so wisely, yet only a few people work themselves to death. Most of us dissipate our energy instead of focusing it on the one thing we would attain. A wise worker needs no excuse; his result requires no alibi. Success came half way to meet him.—Harris Dibble Bulletin.

Blue, Red and Gray Seen Strong in Cottons

Blue, gray and red will rank high in the color scale of fashion this season, according to Miss Thelma Roberts, of the Cotton-Textile Institute, who broadcast a fashion talk from radio station WRNY.

Blue in a variety of shades," said Miss Roberts, "is already very popular in the advance showings of spring and summer dresses. The new grayed blues have a distinctive charm that is quite suited to the new mode. Soft green blues such as turquoise and aquamarine are featured in a number of sheer voiles and muslins that have been shown in Paris. Navies will be excellent in gabardine for daytime ensembles, and there are other shades ranging from nautical blues to the sea-green blue that are smart in printed piques and heavy cottons for sports and general wear.

"Gray and several of the new shades of red that have been shown in recent Paris openings suggest quite startling changes after years when beige and brown tones have been predominant."

PERSONAL NEWS

E. C. Little has accepted a position as overseer carding at Chadwick-Hoskins Mill No. 3, Charlotte, N. C.

W. M. James has accepted position as overseer cloth room at Chadwick-Hoskins Mill No. 3, Charlotte, N. C.

J. T. Durham has resigned as overseer cloth room at Chadwick-Hoskins Mill No. 3, Charlotte, N. C.

Julian Butler has resigned as superintendent of the St. Pauls Cotton Mills, St. Pauls, N. C.

A. I. McDonald has returned to his former position as superintendent of the St. Pauls Cotton Mills, St. Pauls, N. C., a position which he held for 17 years.

Sam Britt has accepted the position of overseer carding and spinning at Mill No. 3, St. Pauls Cotton Mills, St. Pauls, N. C.

O. J. Johnson has resigned as overseer dyeing at the Lavonia Manufacturing Company, Lavonia, Ga., and will enter the dry cleaning business at Hartwell, Ga.

H. C. Skelton, formerly with the Union-Buffalo Mills, Union, S. C., has become cost accountant and efficiency man at the St. Pauls Cotton Mills, St. Pauls, N. C.

A. R. Ferguson, from Monroe, N. C., has become second hand in weaving at the Entwistle Mills No. 1, Rockingham, N. C.

Miss Mary Elizabeth Elam, of Kings Mountain, N. C., has been appointed social worker at the Erwin Auditorium, Erwin Mills, West Durham, N. C.

Marshall Beattie, well known mill official of Greenville, S. C., has been elected chairman of the Narrow Sheetings Group of the Cotton-Textile Institute.

W. R. Odell, of Concord, N. C., has been elected president of the J. O. Odell Manufacturing Company, Bynum, N. C., succeeding J. M. Odell, who died February 12th.

Arthur H. London, of Pittsboro, N. C., has been elected secretary and treasurer of the J. M. Odell Manufacturing Company, Bynum, N. C.

H. T. Pickens has resigned as overseer spinning and winding at the Ingram Manufacturing Company, Nashville, Tenn., and accepted a position with the Pepperell Manufacturing Company, Opelika, Ala.

T. M. Marchant, president of the Victor-Monaghan Company, Greenville, S. C., has been elected a member of the executive committee of the South Carolina Tariff Association.

H. D. Leonard has resigned as mechanical superintendent of the Pacific Mills, Lyman, S. C., to become treasurer and general manager of the Standard Looms, Inc., Spartanburg, S. C.

Victor Montgomery, head of the Pacolet Mills, Spartanburg, S. C., has been elected president of the Standard Looms, Inc., loom manufacturers of Spartanburg.

J. T. Ownsby has resigned as overseer carding at the Chadwick-Hoskins Mill No. 3, Charlotte, N. C., to accept position as superintendent of Red River Cotton Mills, Red River, S. C.

Robert R. West, treasurer of Lancaster Mills, of Clinton, Mass., has resigned to become associated with the Riverside & Dan River Cotton Mills, on March 1, as a vice-president and manager of production, it is generally understood.

J. W. Garrett has been transferred from overseer carding at the Catherine Mills, Sylacauga, Ala., to a similar position at the Sycamore Cotton Mills, Sycamore, Ala. He has been overseer in the mills at Sylacauga for 13 years.

J. R. Proffitt, who for the past several years has been manager of sales promotion of the Mode-Modeled Division of Westcott Hosiery Mills, Dalton, Ga., has been appointed director of advertising of the Fabrimode Costume Hosiery Division of Westcott Hosiery Mills and will have under his direction the advertising and sales promotion of all style groups of Fabrimode Costume Hosiery both in this country and abroad.

Smith, Drum & Co. Opens Charlotte Offices

Smith, Drum & Company have opened a Southern branch office in the Johnston Building, Charlotte, for the convenience of their rapidly growing clientele in the South.

Beginning April 1st this office will be under the supervision of Robt. D. Howerton who joined the Smith-Drum organization recently and is now making himself known throughout the trade. Mr. Howerton is, however, not entirely a stranger to hosiery and yarn men, for he has during the past few years conducted valuable research work in behalf of the Celanese Corporation. A gradu-



Wm. C. Dodson



Robt. D. Howerton

ate of Washington and Lee University in chemistry, he secured a sound practical knowledge of dyestuffs and their application while in the service of the National Aniline & Chemical Company. His practical dyehouse experience was obtained as dyer for the Durham Hosiery Mills, and with this background Mr. Howerton is exceptionally well qualified to serve the hosiery and skein dyeing interests.

It is the object of Smith-Drum to have representatives who are in a position to render real practical assistance to the mill men; who know the machinery they sell from actual experience in the dyehouse. In pursuit of this policy, Wm. C. Dodson, who formerly made headquarters in Charlotte and whose ability is widely recognized, will be transferred to the main office of Smith-Drum in Philadelphia. It is planned to make his services more available to the industry in general and in this way take another step toward the building up of a sound technical sales and service department.

As one of the most popular young men in the Southern trade, Mr. Dodson will not only be missed in a personal way by a host of friends, but the loss of his services will be keenly felt. This sense of loss, however, will seem less severe when it is remembered that "Bill" is graduating into larger fields. While making his home in Philadelphia, his work will carry him periodically to all parts of the country, and it is hoped that the South will see him at reasonable intervals.

Cotton Products Personnel Changes

Greensboro, N. C.—N. P. Murphy has been transferred from the sales office of the Cotton Products Company here to the main office of the company at Philadelphia. C. C. Harding has been made manager of the Greensboro office of this company, and James Witherspoon has been chosen salesman for the Carolinas for the Cotton Products Company, with headquarters at Greensboro.

Montgomery Heads Standard Looms, Inc.

Spartanburg, S. C.—Victor M. Montgomery, prominent mill executive, was elected president of Standard Looms, Inc., at a meeting of the new board of directors who were chosen at a meeting of the stockholders held in January. At the same time directors voted to "extend and enlarge the business to care for increased orders," it was said by H. A. Ligon, one of the directors, and also a prominent textile executive.

Capt. H. D. Leonard, who formerly was chief mechanical engineer for the Pacific Mills, operating in New England States as well as in South Carolina, was elected by the directors as treasurer and general manager of the \$800,000 enterprise.

Mr. Ligon pointed out that the necessity of enlarging the personnel of the business and make additional extensions was to take care of the increased business that the firm is getting. He stated that the outlook for the firm during the current year was very encouraging.

Klein Urges Better Merchandising

Speaking before a group of manufacturers and business men at Charlotte, including many textile men, Dr. Julius Klein, assistant secretary of the U. S. Department of Commerce stated that the elimination of waste in distribution was one of the most important factors necessary to the success of the manufacturers.

Production and distribution were described by Dr. Klein as the two phases of present-day business in which people are most interested. There has been a tendency, he pointed out, to stress the production side and rather neglect the problems of distribution. "The distributors have a lot to learn from the producers," he said.

Defining this need as "parity of precision," Dr. Klein stressed the necessity of learning the real cost of selling as well as that of making materials and said that "the textile industry has room for more research as to the ultimate destination of its products."

Exports were recommended by Dr. Klein as containing opportunities for further development. These highly attractive outlets for production, he said, will reveal themselves as a result of intelligent curiosity on the part of the manufacturer.

More than 200 manufacturers were present at the meeting, which was presided over by B. B. Gossett, prominent mill executive of Charlotte.



The finest tubing this mill has produced in years

TRouble was encountered in dyeing ribbed cotton underwear tubing in one southern mill. It was almost impossible to produce two 1000 pound runs with the same shade. Penetration was poor. Streaky dyeing often occurred.

An Oakite Service Man, called in to locate the trouble, suggested a slight change in the bleaching formula; added a small quantity of an Oakite material.

Now this mill is getting the finest tubing they have produced in years. Run after run comes through exactly the same shade. The fabric is softer, and perfect penetration and even dyeing are obtained consistently.

The Oakite Service Man in your vicinity may have similar helpful suggestions to make in your mill. You incur no obligation by writing us and asking to have him call.

*Oakite Service Men, cleaning specialists,
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centers of the U. S. and Canada*

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OAKITE
TRADE MARK REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.
Industrial Cleaning Materials and Methods

Mill Life in India

(Reprint of a letter of Miss Mary Pressley, formerly of Charlotte, in Charlotte News)

Bombay, India.—There are many angles to "the cotton mill situation" in the Carolinas, and there seems to be some difference of opinion as to the comfort and luxury of a cotton mill village; but any mill village home in the Carolinas (and I've visited many of them) is a palace by contrast with the places of existence which I've visited today. (I won't call them homes; but hundreds of mill workers and their families call them such, for want of another word.)

I spent last night as the guest of two attractive Y. W. C. A. girls—one English, one Mahratti,—in their apartment on the edge of the "chawls" district,—the section of flats occupied by the mill workers,—and visited the social center which they are managing in the district. And this morning Miss Dongre, the Indian girl, took me with her to see where her pupils live.

We went into a four-story stone building, with eighty stone-floored, cement-walled rooms, designed for eighty families. But in almost every room, (perhaps 12x8 feet), are from two to four families, with a boarder of two besides. There's one double window, a yard wide and a couple of feet high, and below it fifteen slits, the size of a brick-end; arranged in three rows and sloping outward, for ventilation. One corner next to the window is the bathroom,—that is, it has a cement wall between it and the main room, but no door, and a drain-hole in the floor; water must be brought from outside. At the other outside corner is the stove, an imitation of a fireplace on which pots may be set. In one corner of the main room are two shelves, and near them four iron hooks, like meat hooks, set into the wall. That's the furniture,—unless the tenants happen to possess a trunk or a table, which most of them don't.

A smiling, dirty woman welcomed us volubly in Hindustani into one of the ground floor rooms. Two or three strings across the room were hung with dirty garments. Two or three teacups and saucers, and a few other articles, were on the shelves. Some filthy cooking utensils, straw and chips were scattered on the floor in the vicinity of the fireplace. A naked infant was wailing on the mother's hip, an older child was lying on some rags on the floor. The mother stuffed something into the baby's mouth, but Miss Dengre intervened, explaining to me that it was opium. She argued with the woman about the danger of such dosing, but the mother laughed tolerantly and gave the dope to the older child instead. Finally, though, she smilingly surrendered her thimble-sized brass box of the drug and apparently agreed to find some other method of quieting her infants.

Then we went to the third floor to visit the home of the star pupil of the "nursery school." The three families who inhabit this room evidently believe in privacy, for they have strung up two scraps of burlap, by which it is divided into three apartments, each one with nearly enough floor space to let its inhabitants all lie down at once! There weren't many extra clothes in evidence, but there was a bundle of wood hanging on the hooks. One of the gentlemen was laundering his offspring in the bathroom,—that is, he had the infant in the bathroom, which it almost filled, and he was squatting in the doorway splashing soapsuds, of which he seemed to have abundant supply. One of the ladies had built a fire of straw and was cooking something in a corner opposite the fire place, filling the room with smoke. Another woman or two, some larger children,

and a mangy pup, occupied enough space to make one wonder how the rest of the tribe would get in when they came home.

Then we went back to the Y. W. C. A. "school," situated in one of the big tenements, with large rooms made by knocking out partitions and throwing two or three "apartments" together. They seemed very bare,—but Miss Wingate, in charge of the work, explained that it is the rule to introduce no furniture or decorations more elaborate or expensive than most of these people could afford for their homes, but to set an example of cleanliness and neatness.

Everything is scoured and whitewashed and no rubbish allowed on the floors.

Yesterday afternoon, after 5 o'clock I watched the activities of various clubs—junior editions of Girl Reserves—led by aristocratic Indian ladies who have volunteered for this service. One group of Blue Birds played games, and grew wildly enthusiastic over a relay race, in which some of them found it awfully hard to await their return before starting; but they're getting a taste of real sporting spirit, for it took only a hint from their adviser to make the loser applaud the winning team gallantly. In another room, small tots of five to seven years were laboring diligently over the making of tiny bags, with sweaty fingers dropping needles and thread knotting viciously.

This morning, the club girls of yesterday were supposed to be in classes in the free school which the municipality maintains nearby, so the Y. W. C. A. workers were looking after new groups.

I spent some time in the "nursery school," where tiny folk sang motion songs in lusty Mahratti, illustrating the making and baking and eating of chapattis (pancakes), or the cultivating of gardens. Then they practiced throwing balls into a basket—and it was interesting to note the difference in ability. One fascinating mite, who looked like a movie actress with the mop of short curls framing her piquant face and dancing eyes, seemed to have no idea of distance or direction, and her balls wandered everywhere, then an unbeautiful young lady of four or five years, with long locks smoothly oiled and screwed into a huge knot at the back of her head, took careful aim at the pillar behind the basket and dropped ball after ball safely into goal.

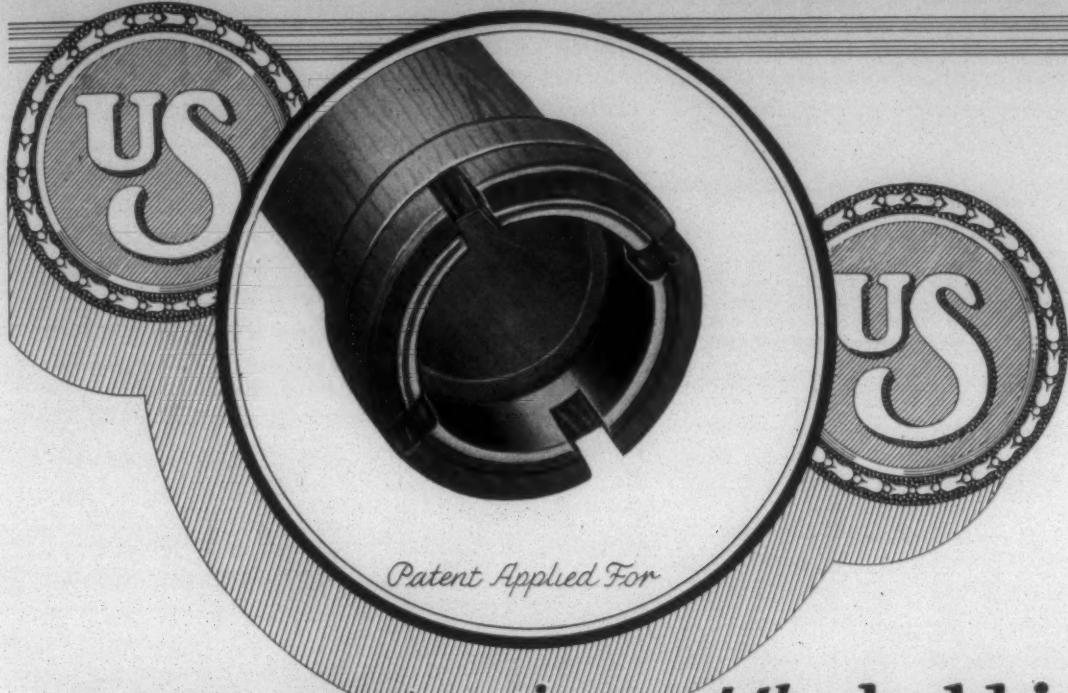
About 11 a. m., the young married women who had finished their moring work came to get a lesson in reading and writing. Meanwhile, in the dispensary, the nurse was busy giving treatments and handing out medicine. When possible, she administers the medicine then and there, to be sure it goes to the patient and not some other member of the family!

People who came to the Y center are of all faiths—Christian, Mohammedan and Hindu, fairly high caste (in spite) of poverty and outcastes; but the Y insists on democracy, and all are treated alike.

Poor as they are, they all wear jewelry—cheap stuff, in most cases, though sometimes it has a little value, for always the lady acts as family banker by means of her decorations. Nose rings may be a tiny stud screwed into the side of a nostril, or a huge mass like one of the brilliant pins which come on ready-to-wear dress, hanging down over the mouth. Ear-rings, worn by men and women, may be inserted in any part of the ear, a favorite form being a sort of palm-tree effect which sticks up from the top of the ear, with long langles. Necklaces are abundant. Bracelets may be numerous enough to over the arm from wrist to elbow.

(Continued on Page 27)

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SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

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Reds or Regulars

The Trades Union News of Philadelphia, Pa., gave us considerable editorial space in a recent issue and, of course, their remarks were not complimentary.

We do not care anything about their ravings, but do object to being misquoted as we were when they said:

David Clark, editor of the "Southern Textile Bulletin," issued at Charlotte, N. C., recently published an editorial in which he advised the textile employers of the South to accept the "Reds" in preference to the American Federation of Labor. Editor Clark minimizes and poohpoohs the murderous, "Red" riot at Gastonia.

Our readers know that we have never advised accepting the "Reds" in preference to the American Federation of Labor or minimized the "Red" riot at Gastonia.

What we did say and it is absolutely true is that the "Reds" at Gastonia did not act as badly or show any such disregard for the rights of others as did the representatives of the American Federation of Labor at Marion, N. C.

There is no use of their misrepresenting the actions of the union leaders and followers at Marion for the editor of this journal, unknown to the union men, was there and saw things with his own eyes.

At least eighty per cent of the employees of the Marion Manufacturing Company and the Clinchfield Mill refused to join the union and because they refused to obey the dictates of self-appointed leaders, they were subjected to abuse and many were beaten.

Those who joined the union supplemented by many outsiders, who were financed by the American Federation of Labor, armed themselves with heavy sticks and molested and in many cases injured men and women who decided that they would continue at work.

Rocks were thrown through windows upon

sleeping women and children, men and women were hit with sticks and stones, and dynamite was used as an intimidation force.

A portion of the mill was dynamited and an attempt was made to dynamite the home of a minister of the gospel when he condemned the lawlessness of a mob which was organized and financed by the American Federation of Labor.

With a cowardice, seldom witnessed, they called a strike at the Marion Manufacturing Company in the middle of the night, so that the day employees would approach the mill defenseless and unarmed.

The mob that blocked the entrance to the mill and attacked the officers of the law that morning, armed with sticks and pistols, contained very few mill workers but was composed largely of outsiders financed and supported by the American Federation of Labor.

Of the twenty-two people who were killed or wounded that morning only six were employees of the Marion Manufacturing Company and two of the six were loyal employees seeking to enter the mill.

Of the five who were killed only two were employees. Two of them had never at any time been employed there, but were called strikers.

The American Federation of Labor representatives beat men and women at Marion, N. C., when they sought to quietly enter their chosen places of employment. They dynamited a mill, the home of a mill manager and attempted to dynamite a minister of the gospel.

They hired men who had never worked in the mills and armed them with sticks and guns and they encouraged and financed those who engaged in violence.

The Communists at Gastonia were bad enough, but we defy anyone to show that in violence, in defiance of the law or in disregard of the rights of others they acted as badly as did the American Federation of Labor at Marion, N. C.

Wm. Greene is condemning Fred Erwin Beal and the other communists, but less than three years ago this same Beal and most of his associates, were, while avowed and active communists, operating under the auspices of the American Federation of Labor and Wm. Greene did not then condemn them.

It was not until after a row at New Bedford, Mass., over a division of the dues collected which resulted in Wiesbord, Beal, and others pulling away and forming the National Textile Workers and keeping for themselves the dues collected, that the American Federation of Labor began to condemn either those men or their communism.

(Continued on Page 23)

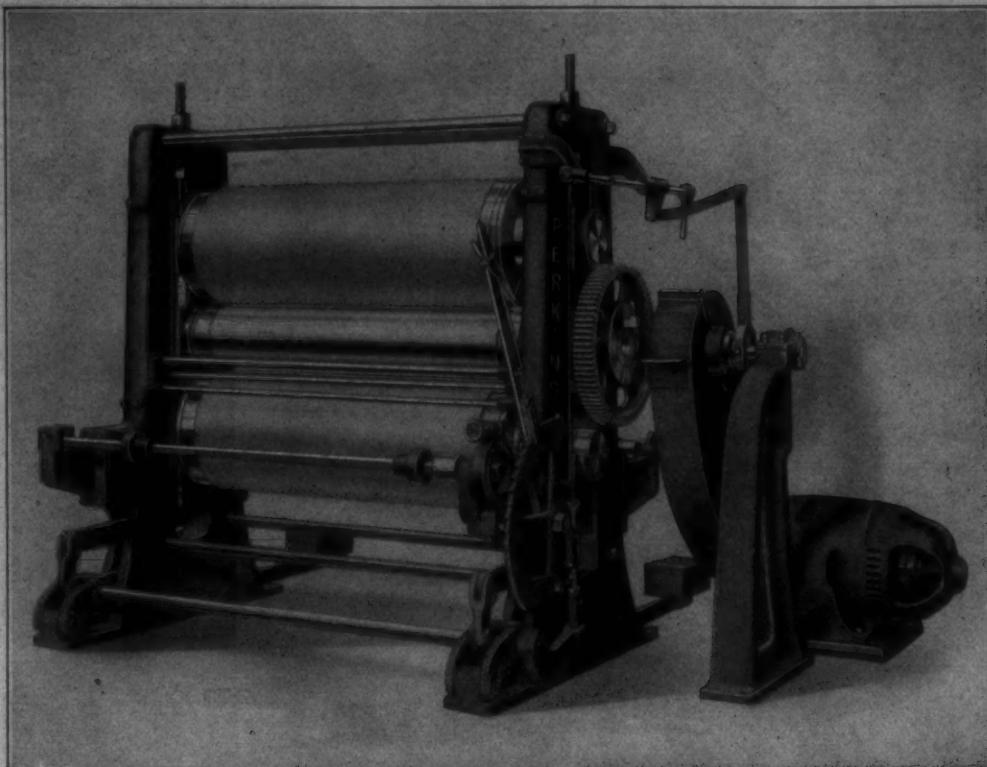
February 27, 1930

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

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The Perkins Silk Finishing Calender has all the strong characteristics of Perkins design. It is rugged, flexible, in fact a perfectly balanced machine in every way.

It is equal in all respects to the high standard of quality in the various calenders bearing the Perkins name.

Photograph shows Perkins Silk Finishing Calender direct connected thru silent chain drive. This Calender is also furnished with friction clutch pulley drive. It is made with plain or roller bearings.

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THE cost of stopping production at the warper, or at the loom, is too great to warrant taking chances with the spooling of the yarn. Here is a vital point in production, for if yarn unwinds in jerks there are going to be breaks and thin spots.

A major problem revolves around the accuracy of construction of the spools employed. If the spools are not true, the yarn winds on unevenly . . . when it is drawn off, uneven tension results, with disastrous effect upon the yarn.

Mills using Lestershire Spools eliminate this cause of breaks and weak spots in the finished fabric. Lestershires run true because they are exquisite examples of accurate construction. Each dimension checks exactly with the specification of the master Lestershire design. Naturally there is real economy in using Lestershires—evident in the achievement of better quality, and the prevention of trouble. Let us prove these two unqualified statements.

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Roving and Clearer Waste has always been the most difficult for the spinner to deal with, and our machines have been designed to give the best reclamation value for waste of this character.

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Our New Model Roving Waste Openers do not affect the evenness of the cotton nor weaken the yarn. The material is treated gently, without injury to the staple, and the waste so thoroughly opened that when mixed with the raw cotton no trace is discernible in subsequent processes.

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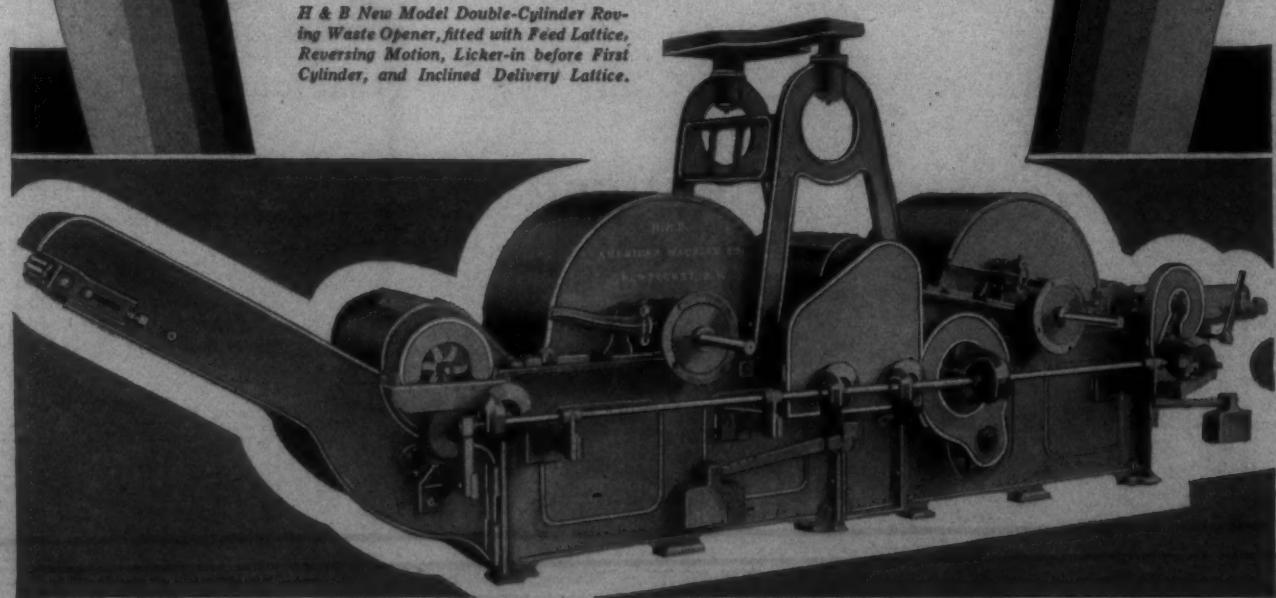
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H & B New Model Double-Cylinder Roving Waste Opener, fitted with Feed Lattice, Reversing Motion, Licker-in before First Cylinder, and Inclined Delivery Lattice.



We defy Wm. Greene to show that he condemned the communists prior to the formation of the rival textile union.

Speaking at the Riverside & Dan River Cotton Mills in Danville, Va., last Sunday, Francis J. Gorman, organizer of the American Federation of Labor said, "We have come to bury the system called industrial democracy that has driven down the workers here."

Of course, he wants to bury "Industrial Democracy" because as long as the mill employees were attached to "Industrial Democracy" they paid no dues to the American Federation of Labor.

In 1921 the United Textile Workers, a branch of the American Federation of Labor had, according to their own figures 104,600 members in New England, but so discredited have they become that, according to reports, they have dwindled to less than 5,000 members.

With 104,600 members the dues were sufficient to pay the salaries of Thos. F. McMahon and his associates, but less than 5,000 members do not yield enough revenue and the South is seen as a new pasture.

There is only one cotton mill, of any size, in New England which now operates upon the closed shop basis.

There are less than a dozen cotton mills in New England which today deal with unions as such.

After thirty years in New England, they have one closed shop mill, less than a dozen "recognition" mills and have dropped from 104,600 to less than 5,000 members within a period of nine years.

With this as their record they come to the cotton mills of the South and patting themselves upon the back say, "We are it."

There is too much Scotch blood in the mill operatives of the South for them to pay dues to those who have a record of having accomplished so little.

The Federal Council of Churches

In a recent address Bishop Francis J. McConnell, president of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, said in a recent address:

The old school of those who believe that the Church is only a place to worship is a thing of the past. Trouble can not be avoided, so just see how much trouble you can stand and then go ahead. I regret to say that there has been too much impatience in America with industrial radicalism.

Almost every official of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America has been connected with some form of radicalism and most

of them were tainted with disloyalty during the World War. Many of them are named in the Lusk Report.

They work hard to aid in developing labor disturbances and have been of much help to the atheistic communists.

The worst part is that they have established their organization as a leech upon church funds. When \$100 is contributed to the support of a church a certain per cent of it under the system established usually passes through certain channels to the Federal Council of Churches. This is particularly true of the Methodist church.

The Western North Carolina Conference of the Methodist Church contributes \$503 annually to their support.

This system should be broken up and we are willing to join in a movement for such purpose.

Our Army and Theirs

"American News," published in Washington, in its issue of January 6th, gives a valuable list showing the relative size of the armies of 15 countries.

Country	Organized Army
Russia	6,083,000
France	5,678,945
Italy	3,342,236
Japan	2,248,000
Spain	2,114,203
Czecho-Slovakia	1,639,000
China	1,500,000
Jugoslavia	1,342,000
Roumania	1,106,500
Poland	742,372
Sweden	720,375
Belgium	571,945
England	530,623
Greece	494,678
United States	427,772

We do not believe in a large army but we are reminded of the address of W. Z. Foster, Communist leader and servant of Russia, at Bessemer City, N. C., when he advocated a smaller army for the United States.

Joseph Bragdon

News of the death of Joseph H. Bragdon, publishing director of the Textile World, will be received with genuine regret throughout the textile industry.

Although a comparatively young man, Joe Bragdon had become a force in the trade paper world and recently served as president of the Associated Business Papers.

He was a man of fine personality and high character, and we pay tribute to him as a clean competitor and a constructive force in the business paper field.

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MILL NEWS ITEMS

Granite Falls, N. C.—The Falls Manufacturing Company has placed orders with Borne Scrymser Company for additional oil spraying equipment.

Sanford, N. C.—Plans for building a silk mill here are being considered by local business men. They have a proposal from an outside company to build the mill provided part of the capital is subscribed in Sanford.

Covington, Va.—Industrial Rayon Corporation has completed a transaction with McAlister's by which fourteen lots were acquired in Fairlawn on the Midland Trail for the erection of fourteen homes for the keymen and executives.

Chattanooga, Tenn.—Work will soon begin on the construction of the addition to J. H. Wilson Hosiery Mills, which will be of brick and steel, modern mill construction, at a cost of \$15,000. This new unit will be located between Henderson and Morris streets. Work will be pushed forward as rapidly as possible, it is announced.

Wendell, N. C.—The Wendell Hosiery Mills were practically destroyed by fire last Saturday, the building being gutted by flames and all machinery and equipment virtually ruined. The loss is estimated at about \$150,000, only partially covered by insurance. The plant operated 126 knitting machines and was owned by J. A. Wall. Plans for rebuilding are uncertain, Mr. Wall stated.

Asheboro, N. C.—A plant to manufacture handkerchiefs is to be established here by the Steadman Manufacturing Company, organized by W. D. and S. B. Steadman. It will be equipped for a weekly capacity of 10,000 dozen of handkerchiefs. John A. Thomas, an experienced handkerchief manufacturer from Troy, N. Y., has been engaged as superintendent.

Cornelia, Ga.—Cornelia Cotton Mills expects to start up its first unit of machinery in about three weeks, according to M. B. Pitts, manager.

"We have a concrete building about a year old, which is large enough for 250 machines on overalls and shirts. We have an abundance of good labor and expect to fill this building with machines for overalls, shirts and pants," says Mr. Pitts.

Brevard, N. C.—The Sapphire Cotton Mills will be offered at public sale by the receiver H. E. Erwin, on March 22. The sale will include the mill, equipped with 6,300 spindles which have been operated on 50s combed yarns, the mill village of 31 houses and in addition, a tract of land containing 2,863 acres on which is located a valuable waterpower site.

Griffin, Ga.—J. P. Stevens & Co., have been appointed sole selling agents for the product of the Griffin Mills. This mill, it will be recalled is the old Griffin Manufacturing Company, which was purchased by the Hightower interests of Thomaston, Ga., and has been revamped and changed over. It is likely that combed broadcloths may be among the combed fabrics on which the mill will operate.

MILL NEWS ITEMS

Gastonia, N. C.—The Piedmont Mill of Gastonia, which was recently shut down indefinitely by its owners, the Goldberg interests, will resume operations at once on full-day schedule time for at least four weeks, according to Frank Goldberg, one of its owners.

Pelham, S. C.—The Pelham Mills have installed oil spraying equipment from Borne Scrymser Company, New York, the equipment being installed by their agents, Herbert Hinckley, Inc., of Charlotte.

Elon College, N. C.—The Holt, Gant and Holt Cotton Mill Company, operators of the Altamahaw Cotton Mills here, has decided to liquidate the corporation and will offer the mill property and equipment for sale at an early date. The plant has 6,500 spindles and 285 looms for making colored goods and denims and has been idle for some time.

Greenville, S. C.—Formal suit to recover approximately \$2,000 taxes paid by the Slater Manufacturing Company and the Renfrew Cotton Mills under an alleged misrepresentation of the statute exempting new industries from county taxes for a period of five years after establishment have been brought in Common Pleas Court here.

The Piedmont Print Works has also paid its 1929 taxes in the same manner, and suit may be brought for this plant, it was learned. The State Constitution was recently amended to allow Greenville and Sumter counties to exempt new industries for a period of five years, from all county taxes except those levied for school purposes.

Decatur, Ala.—The arrival of five more carloads of machinery here completes the transfer of the Connecticut Mills Company's plant from Danielson, Conn., to Decatur. The new machinery is to be installed as soon as possible, although part of it was damaged in shipment and must be repaired.

The equipment constitutes combers and will permit the local plant to make the highest grade yarns it manufactures here, instead of in Danielson.

Ranlo, N. C.—Priscilla Mills Company, which recently resumed operation after having been closed down for some time, is operating 20,000 spindles. This was formerly Priscilla Spinning Company and, before being closed down was manufacturing combed yarn. Gordon A. Johnstone, who for many years was agent for the Winnshoro Mills of Winnshoro, S. C., and later connected with the Loray plant of the Manville-Jenckes Company here, was recently elected superintendent. Robert A. Bartlet of New Bedford, who was formerly with the Acushnet Mills, has been chosen secretary and treasurer, and will assume his new duties March 1. The newly organized plant is making fine combed yarns.

Griffin, Ga.—The Resolute Knitting Mill, of Philadelphia, Pa., a large mill that manufactures children's hose, has been bought by the Spalding Knitting Mills and moved to Griffin, Ga. The machinery of the Philadelphia plant is new and was moved as a whole into the new addition recently built by the Spalding Mills.

The addition of the Resolute plant increases the

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Many mill men have long accepted the K-A Electrical Warp Stop Motion as the Symbol of warp stop efficiency.



Its electrical features make it super-sensitive—accurate—speedy and positive.

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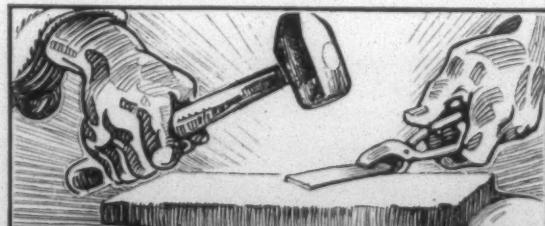
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	Acetine Fluoride
	of Chrome

Textile Products for
SIZING
SOFTENING
FINISHING
WEIGHTING

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Executive Offices: 110 East 42nd St., New York

QUALITY in all our products GUARANTEED
Southern Agent: Cameron McRae, Concord, N. C.

W. C. Gibson
Griffin, Ga.

J. H. Bagwell
Charlotte, N. C.

BOIL-OFF OILS
SOLUBLE OILS
DYBOL

RAYON SIZE

MILL NEWS ITEMS

Spalding Mills capacity a third and gives employment to 125 additional people. R. P. Shapard and his son, R. J. Shapard, Jr., are owners and operators of this company.

Moving of the machinery from Philadelphia to Griffin was personally supervised by R. P. Shapard, Jr., a practical man who is a graduate of the Textile School of North Carolina State College.

The Spalding Knitting Mills are running full schedule of 60 hours a week and manufacture high grade children's hose.

Danville, Va.—The Rayon Corporation of New York made a proposal to a joint meeting of the industrial commission of the City Council and the industrial committee of the Chamber of Commerce, to locate a branch of its rayon plant, which would employ 125 people, in this city.

The city is to make an investment of \$25,000 in the new industry, as an inducement to the rayon company to locate its branch here. The proposal was taken under consideration by the committee.

Obituary

M. L. Rudisill

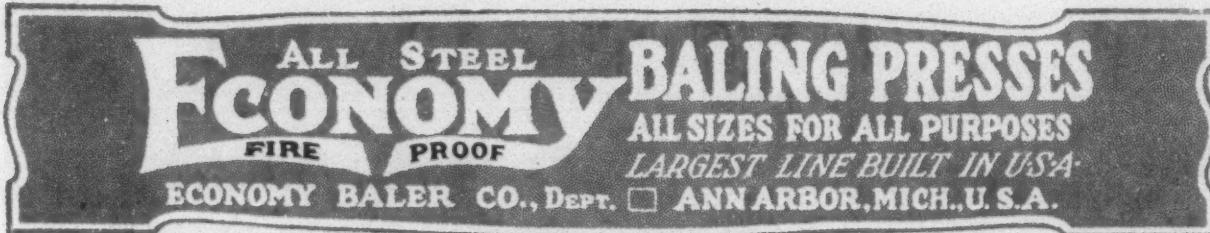
Cherryville, N. C.—Melville L. Rudisill, prominent citizen of Cherryville died in his 82nd year, having been born July 2, 1848. He had been in failing health for some time but his death was a shock to the community.

He was one of the pioneer business men of this section having been in the mercantile and cotton mill business here since 1889. He had large interests in the Melville Manufacturing Company, organized by himself and associates about 20 years ago, but sold it to the late Edgar Love some years ago. He was one of the most liberal donors of Lenoir-Rhyne College at Hickory and has done more than perhaps any man in this part of the State in aiding in the organization of churches of other denominations as well as the Lutheran church, of which he was a life-long, consistent member.

John P. Yount

Newton, N. C.—John P. Yount, 71, prominent textile man of Newton and Catawba county, died at his home Monday.

Mr. Yount was probably the best known business man in Newton having accumulated a large estate from a very small beginning. He was born in Catawba county and has lived here all his life. About 1878 Mr. Yount



INSPECTING
SEWING
BRUSHING
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PACKAGING
FOLDING

Curtis & Marble Machine Co.

WORCESTER, MASS.

Textile Machinery
Cloth Room and Packaging Machinery

SOUTHERN OFFICE

1000 Woodside Bldg.

Greenville, S. C.

DOUBLING
MEASURING
WINDING
STAMPING
TRADEMARKING
CALENDER
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WE HAVE BEEN
MAKING
HIGH GRADE
PRODUCTS
FOR 45 YEARS

MERIT COUNTS
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

THE DAVID BROWN COMPANY

LAWRENCE, MASS.

DAVID M. BROWN, Pres. for GEO. G. BROWN, Treas.

"HIGH GRADE"

BOBBINS—SPOOLS—SHUTTLES

CHATTANOOGA, TENN. DALLAS, TEX. GASTONIA, N. C. GREENVILLE, S. C. GRIFFIN, GA.

IF YOU HAVE NOT
USED OUR
AUTOMATIC LOOM
SHUTTLES
YOU SHOULD DO SO
THERE ARE NONE
BETTER ON THE
MARKET

began a small mercantile business with the late Ed Schrum, and continued in this business until it was considered the largest clothing store in this section.

He later sold his interest in the store and turned his attention to manufacturing, and for the last 32 or 33 years he has shown marked success in this line of industry, being at his death owner of the Yount Cotton Mill of Conover and Catawba Cotton Mills of Newton. He is also the organizer of the Newton Oil and Fertilizer Company, of Newton, and was at his death president of this successful industry.

Mill Life in India

(Continued from Page 20)

Anklets sometimes are larger than the slender ankles which support them. Toe rings may be slim bands like silver wedding rings, or they may be plasters of brilliants. Small tots wear tummy-jewelry, beads or chains, instead of clothing.

The Y. W. C. A. co-operated with other bodies, not long ago, in putting on "Baby Week," which created much interest; but, warned by troubles of others, they avoided money prizes, and gave scrips and mosquito-nets. At another place, where cash gifts went to the healthiest youngsters, the head of the household took the money and spent it for whatsoever he wished—though there is record, it was said, of one wase where a mother, being told that the prize money must be spent for the child, said, "Of course I'm going to spend it for the child; I shall buy her much jewelry!"

The "Y" folk tell of one bright tot in the kindergarten

who came to the Christmas tree party in a brilliant orange garment, which her mother had made for her in the sewing class. On the front was an additional spot of color, which proved to be gummed-on paper trademark, the cloth having been cut carefully to show this prized ornament. When the child started home, after the entertainment, the new garment was missing, and she was clad only in a bit of dingy rag; she explained that she had asked the teacher to keep the precious new frock in the school cupboard for her, because she knew it would get dirty at home!

Urges Premium for Better Local Cotton

(Continued from Page 14)

their supply in the State. They buy their inch and better staple outside the State and they pay a premium on it. It has to be transported long distances. It has to be handled many more times than is the case with cotton shipped to a mill from near at hand. This transportation and handling add to the cost of cotton to the mill. The South Carolina mills pay a premium already on the cotton supplies to them from outside the State.

"Now, if the manufacturers will get together and agree to pay South Carolina farmers a cent a pound premium for inch to inch and a thirty-second, over the price of seven-eighths cotton, the farmers will have a real incentive and reason to grow better staples. The manufacturers will not be paying more for their cotton than they are paying for Western cotton.

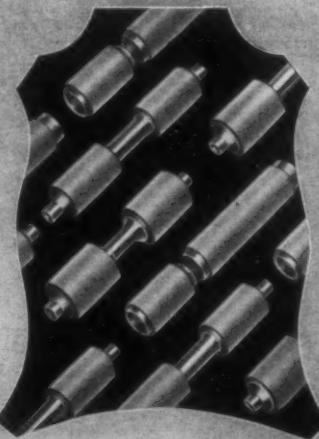
"The manufacturers are the logical group to give the leadership to this plan. Could you not help to bring the manufacturers together and get the plan started?"

After all
nothing takes **L** the place of
LEATHER

Cover your top rolls with Gilleather. It will not loosen up, rough up, split or flute because it is firm, tough, resilient and satin-smooth. It is tanned in the old-fashioned way: by suspension in pure hemlock bark liquors—a process that requires five to six weeks.

Much trouble with leather covered rolls results from using skins tanned with extracts in two or three hours: soft, stretchy—and low in price. Gilleather costs a little more, but it pays the difference in better yarn, fewer breaks, and greater production.

**GILL SHEEP SKIN
LEATHER
for TOP ROLLS**



Further information together with samples and prices of our three standard grades, SUPERFINE, SUPERIOR, and PRIME, can be had by writing to our main office, Salem, Massachusetts, or through either of our Southern Representatives, Mr. Ralph Gossett, 904 Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C.; Hammer & Kirby, Gastonia, N. C., and Mr. Belton C. Plowden, Griffin, Ga.

GILL LEATHER CO.



SALEM, MASSACHUSETTS

The Master Mechanic and the Care of Equipment

(Continued from Page 10)

Cleaning Motors

MEMBER: I would like to ask somebody how they clean their motors. We clean by air. That is, every three weeks, regularly, all the motors in the card room and spinning room are cleaned by air. Once a year, during the shut-down period, we make it a point to take out the motors and clean out the material that you cannot blow out and that clogs in the winding.

MEMBER: What pressure do you run your air in cleaning?

MEMBER: We run ours at 80 pounds.

MEMBER: Will that pressure do any damage?

MEMBER: I do not think so.

MEMBER: We use ours at 40 pounds.

MEMBER: Do you think 80-pound pressure would do your windings any harm?

CHAIRMAN: You might have to govern the volume of air rather than the pressure. Our electrician is supposed to blow the motors out every week. For every motor that he blows and looks at, he comes and leaves a memo on the desk stating that he has looked after those particular motors and what he found and what he did to them. He does it noon times every week.

MEMBER: The Chairman just mentioned now that the man was "supposed" to clean the motors every week. How do you check on these "supposed to be cleaned" things? We have tried to check upon the clean, but it is quite hard for us to do it. We have 700 or 800 motors to take care of. We built a portable air compressor that we could carry around to the rooms

that are not piped off from the regular compressor, and we have had good success with it. We carry about 85 pounds, and we always make it a point to see that the man does not get the nozzle too close to the winding.

CHAIRMAN: The only way you can make sure of a check-up is to have somebody else inspect the motors once in a while besides the man who blows them. That is the way I do. I do not have more than forty motors in the place, outside of the individual drives in our new weave room, and it is easy for me to do that.

MEMBER: There is one pretty good check, particularly in the carding or spinning room. If they are not cleaned pretty regularly, some day you will have a flare-up. You will know then that they were not cleaned.

MEMBER: We have about 6,000 motors, all numbered with a plate on every motor, and I have a record of those in my office. If there is any change made; if a motor is put in any other location, I revise my list, and at any time I can look at that list and tell where that motor is and whether it is working or not.

MEMBER: We have a card system, every motor is numbered, and every motor has a card, with the name plate reading on that card. Any time any cleaning repairs, or changes are made of any kind on that motor, the card record is changed accordingly. If the motor is changed, due to burning out of a coil, which does happen after a time, a new motor is put in its place. The record is made, so that we have at all time a record of all the motors, and there are some 5,000 of them there. You can look at the card and find out when repairs of any kind have been made on a certain motor. It is merely a matter of keeping track of motors without traveling all over the place.



MACHINE dyeing of COTTON is one of the great benefits to the industry. But in order properly to utilize the advantage you should use

CHLORANTINES

(Fast direct dyes)

or

CIBA and CIBANONE DYES

(Fast, brilliant vat colors)

Dyes for Master Dyers

Sole Representatives in the United States
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Sole Selling Agents for
DOW'S INDIGO
and
MIDLAND VAT BLUES



200%

A ANNUAL DIVIDEND

A GEORGIA MILL producing about 50,000 pounds of yarn a week spinning 7's, 8's, 9's and 10's, installed a modern humidifying equipment. As they averaged a 15% loss from cotton opened to yarn spun, approximately 58,800 pounds of cotton were put into work.

A 45 pound lap was made, i.e., 1,308 laps were made per week, or in a year, $1,308 \times 50$ or 65,400. With their modern equipment, the laps were reduced to 44 pounds each, a saving of one pound per lap, or a total saving of 65,400 pounds per year. Figuring cotton at only 18 cents a pound, the saving amounts to \$11,772.00.

One man, devoting half of his time to the humidifying equipment, equals \$450.00 spent for maintenance. The humidifying equipment cost \$5,000.00. Allowing 10% for repairs and depreciation (a generous amount), would be \$500.00. This results in a new profit per year on the humidifying equipment of $\$11,772.00 - \$950.00 = \$10,822.00$.

And besides the foregoing, there were many other savings and improvements due to the installation of humidifying equipment, including reduction in invisible waste, increased breaking strength of yarn, more healthful working conditions for employees, etc. all resulting in increased production.

If you have troubles in the roving, the spinning, the weaving, or any other process in your mill let an Amco air doctor locate them. Or, write us to tell you of other cases where AMCO humidifying equipment saves time and money and betters working conditions.

This newly designed Amco Humidity Control automatically regulates and controls humidity in Textile and other mills without using wet or dry bulb actuated devices.



AMERICAN MOISTENING CO.

Humidifying Devices

Air Doctors Since 1888

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Charlotte, N. C. Greenville, S. C.

February 27, 1930

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Industrial to Build Dormitories at Plant.

Covington, Va. — The Industrial Rayon Corporation has announced through L. A. Wolin, assistant to the president, that plans are being laid for the development of a dormitory colony that may include three or more buildings on the grounds of the plant in South Covington. Plans are now being drawn and estimates are being made for the first dormitory expected to be completed in ninety days after work begins about February 20.

The dormitories will be constructed of brick and hollow tile, and will contain all modern conveniences. There will be living rooms on both floors.

Good Progress on New Viscose Unit.

Parkersburg, W. Va.—Construction work on the second unit of the Viscose Company plant here is well under way, and a portion of the first story walls is up. The new unit, whose capacity will be 15 per cent greater than that of the present plant, is being built in the rear of the plant. A part of this unit will be ready for operation by March, 1931.

Beacon Mfg. Co.'s Net Profit

\$399,578.

New Bedford, Mass.—For the year ended December 31, 1929, the Beacon Manufacturing Company showed a net profit of \$399,578.65, it was stated by officials. Following the annual meeting of stockholders here Monday, published reports gave \$529,474.65 as indicated earnings before depreciation for 1929. During the year \$88,108 was added to the value of plant and \$163,525 to net quick assets, it was stated at the company's office here.

A reputable Rayon Fabric House desires to have cloth woven on a commission basis. If you are interested and have had experience in the weaving of crepes and other rayon fabrics, meet the undersigned at the Hotel McAlpin, Wednesday, March 5, 1930, between 2 p. m. and 8 p. m., or write, care of hotel, making appointment.

H. W. Hector

P A T E N T S

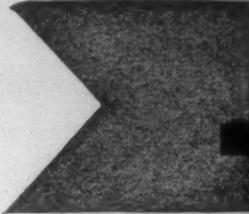
Trade-marks, Copyrights
A former member of the Examining Corps in the United States Patent Office. Convenient for personal interviews.

PAUL B. EATON
Registered Patent Attorney
Offices: 218 Johnston Bldg.
Charlotte, N. C. Phone 7797
314 McLallen Building
Washington, D. C.

Oils and Leathers

We are manufacturers of Houghton's Absorbed Oils and VIM Mechanical Leathers—a total of over 400 products.

E. F. HOUGHTON & CO.
P. O. Box 6912, North Philadelphia, Pa.



THERE'S POWER IN THESE OILS

It's the power of lessened friction. Texaco Spindle Oils are showing truly remarkable results in many of the country's largest mills. The saving amounts to hundreds of thousands annually for the industry.

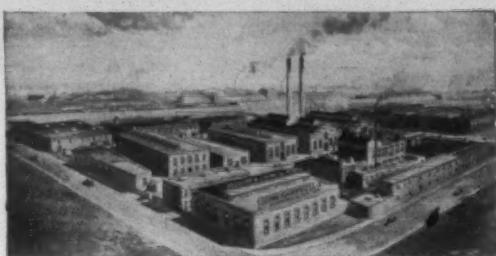
The Texas Company has for years been interested in spinning room power economy. Exhaustive tests have been made, and are being made every year, on spindle oils and their influence on power consumption. These tests show conclusively that Texaco Spindle Oils in the average mill with the average care in lubrication save substantial amounts.

The results of these special studies of textile plant lubrication are freely available on request. Or, if you prefer, Texaco Engineers will gladly arrange a demonstration on one or more of your own frames. Write The Texas Company.



TEXACO LUBRICANTS

THE TEXAS COMPANY, 17 BATTERY PLACE, NEW YORK CITY
THERE IS A TEXACO LUBRICANT FOR EVERY PURPOSE



Works: Newark, N. J.

Whether it's slashing, desizing, boiling out, bleaching, dyeing or finishing, our Industrial Division manufactures the product to meet your individual requirements.

A Product for Every Purpose

CAMASOL

Super-sulphonated soluble Castor Oil—a complete range of thirty-one different types and standards.

VITASOL

A wide range of soluble penetrating oils for wetting-out, dyeing and other purposes.

CAMPBELLINE WARP SIZE

SOLUBLE WAX

CROWN SOFTENER

TALLOINE

CREAM SOFTENER

RAYOSOL

We welcome your inquiries. An opportunity to submit samples will be appreciated.

“Standards



Everywhere”

JOHN CAMPBELL & CO.

Established 1876

American Dyestuff Manufacturers
75 Hudson St. New York, N. Y.

Southern Representatives:

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1008 Williams Mill Road
Atlanta, Ga.

MR. M. LOUIS KIRBY
Box No. 432
West Point, Ga.

MR. MIKE A. STOUGH
2343 Greenway Ave.
Charlotte, N. C.

Mildew and Cotton Goods

(Continued from Page 12)

“The main points which must be taken into consideration in attempting to prevent mildew in cotton goods are:

“(1) Both cotton itself and various sizing and finishing materials are excellent foods for various mould species.

“(2) Mildew cannot develop except in presence of moisture, but the amount of water required by many common species is extraordinarily small, provided other conditions are favorable.

“(3) Mould spores occur everywhere, are long-lived and difficult to destroy, and are ready to germinate as soon as they reach a suitable environment.

“(4) Methods of packing used for the export trade ensure that the cotton shall be isolated from outside moisture, but they also ensure that any moisture originally present will be retained.

“(5) The industry is not up against one enemy but against a heterogeneous army, of which one or another unit can take advantage of almost any conditions to which cotton is usually exposed.

“The idea commonly held up to the present time that all mildew damage has its origin in size is probably due to the use of deliquescent substances used to aid the weaving of heavily sized warps, the deliquescent substance furnishing the moisture necessary for the growth.

“Zinc chloride, salicylic acid, boric acid, phenol, sodium phenate, thymol and sodium silicofluoride have been used as antiseptics, but of these only zinc chloride and salicylic acid have come into anything like general use.

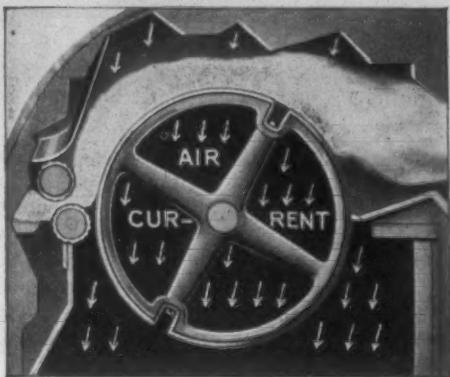
“It is the writers opinion that the mildew problem will never be completely solved by the use of antiseptics but it is possible to give cloths adequate protection against all but extreme conditions. The final elimination of mildew will have to come through more careful control of packing conditions to insure that no cloth is packed containing sufficient moisture to cause the development of very humid conditions inside the bale or case.”

Discuss Individual Motors and Group Drives

Individual motors and motors for group drives for the various machines have replaced the system of large power units in most mills according to speakers at the Textile Forum of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers in the Boston City Club, Boston.

“The present tendency is strongly toward individual motorization particularly as far as looms are concerned,” said John F. Reardon, agent of Grosvenor-Dale Company, North Grosvenor-Dale, Conn., the Forum committee chairman in addressing master mechanics from mills throughout New England. “The change,” he continued, “is among the major developments in cotton manufacturing.”

That the industry has been a pioneer in the use of electricity for power was brought out by the speaker. “Mills in the North used electric lights as early as 1879 and a calico printing machine was operated by an electric motor in Pawtucket in 1891.



Lap is formed on a single cage

Wholly new method of lap formation in the "Duplex" Single-Process Picker

TO put it concisely: the lap in the Woonsocket Duplex Picker is formed on a single cage. The result is that there are no split laps on the card because the lap isn't formed in two layers. What is more, the formation of the lap by powerful suction leaves the dirt on the outside. When it enters the card, practically all dirt is on the bottom whence it is most easily removed by the licker-in.

This is but one example of how the Woonsocket Duplex Picker is a NEW machine, not just a combining of old machines.

To be sure, the Duplex saves 33% to 66% of labor, 33% to 50% of power, and approximately 50% of floor space, just as any machine would that combined all picking into one process and eliminated intermediate doffing and tending.

But the Woonsocket Duplex Picker does FAR MORE THAN THAT. Another new feature is the dead-air chamber under the beaters. As dirt and motes are separated, they drop positively. There are no air currents to whirl them back into the cotton. This means cleaner cotton. The lap is formed by a fan more powerful than heretofore used in picker practice, again getting the lap cleaner and at the same time more even.

The results of these NEW and exclusive features are: cleaner cotton, more even laps, no split laps, less picker waste—all IN ADDITION to the savings in production cost which result from combining the pickers.

We have prepared a very interesting Bulletin giving complete description and actual production figures. Sent to you free.

Write for 42-Page Bulletin giving full details

WOONSOCKET MACHINE AND PRESS CO., Inc.

Opening, Picker, Carder, Drawing and Roving Machinery
WOONSOCKET, R. I.

FALES & JENKS MACHINE COMPANY

Spinning and Twisting Machinery
PAWTUCKET, R. I.

EASTON & BURNHAM MACHINE COMPANY

Spooling, Warping and Winding Machinery
PAWTUCKET, R. I.

**Cotton
Machinery**

Export Office: PAWTUCKET, R. I.

**from Bale
to Loom**

Southern Office: WOODSIDE BLDG., GREENVILLE, S. C.

Everybody's Business

(Continued from Page 11)

dreds to those of a few so long as we safeguard the big consolidation from the control of self-perpetuating dynasties based upon external values of birth, wealth and unproved ability. Big business, like modern war, must now be carried on under the control of a small group of highly competent executives whose ideal is a human society of men and women free from fear of starvation, ignorance, poverty and long hours of drudgery.

We are fortunate in having recognized so promptly that big business is a blessing just as long as it renders quality service at satisfactory prices, and places no artificial barriers across the currents of industry and commerce. This joining of interests is vital to success under present conditions.

Sober-minded scientists are working in hundreds of American laboratories to manufacture essential products more cheaply than nature can produce their counterparts. We are planning to take nitrate out of the air over West Virginia and deliver it to farmers in Illinois and other States at a lower cost than would be entailed in transporting Nature's nitrate from Chili. Our engineers have even declared their independence of the vagaries of Nature's weather in places where atmospheric conditions are unsuited for an industrial process.

Science and engineering are commencing to change manufacturing to such an extent that soon we will witness a redistribution of the population of the earth's surface. The introduction of ingenious machines for the drying of crops has brought us to understand that the place to raise hay is a region of fertile soil and abundant moisture rather than one where the sun shines. Such thoughts are revolutionary, but sound.

Highly trained minds are now working earnestly to alter germ-plasm and even to start the life process in artificial cell matter. Material progress has been made in changing the biological characteristics of lower animals. Who can say it is hopeless to witness similar changes wrought in man himself?

We have developed and accepted an engineering viewpoint, which is quite different from the purely commercial viewpoint. While the engineer, and scientist, of course, is interested in creating profits, he is more concerned with eliminating waste, utilizing vast unde-

veloped areas, building new industries, and rendering the maximum of service to the public at large. Under the engineering viewpoint people must get free of the influence of habit, prejudice and precedent so that they may find new paths leading away from the common road.

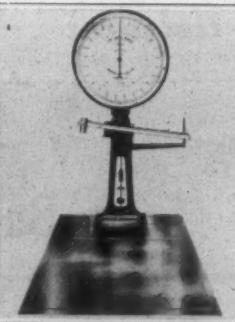
The characteristic symbol of America is the question mark. Nowhere else can one find such a healthy, mental curiosity. We are always searching for something new. Evenings on the piazza or in the parlor, devoted to talk, are uncommon. Ours is a land of questions, not conversations. Questions will be the food of our tongues until we stop expanding and begin to concentrate—until we quite devoting time and energy to subduing a wilderness and actually commence to live in it.

We lack a sense of leisure, display a directness of purpose, and measure mental power by the ability of the individual to say much in the fewest words. This attitude of constant searching and questioning has brought us many new creations that are highly beneficial in this present stage of our development.

Take, for instance, the organizations known as "Farm Co-operatives." Think what these have done for American agriculture. A few years ago only 51 per cent of the butter output in one great dairy region was of sufficiently high quality to be sold under the established brand. Now 74 per cent of the output of the creameries meets the high standards prescribed. More efficient marketing has brought a reduction ten cents per box of oranges. Eggs are sold at a cost of less than 24 cents a case as compared with a marketing charge of 60 cents before the co-operatives commenced to improve distribution methods and make production more nearly fit demand.

The work of the government in outlining programs for simplified practices is an equally amazing story of industrial progress. More than 22,000 American corporations have accepted the simplified practice recommendations of the U. S. Department of Commerce. Already the result is an annual saving of \$240,000,000 in but 14 industries. More than 83 per cent of the output of goods in 27 fields of business now conforms to definite federal suggestions. This is a wonderful accomplishment in view of the fact that no simplification program is effective until it receives the indorsement and

KRON SCALES FOR TEXTILE MILLS

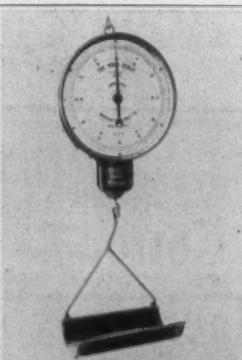


The Old Reliable, Automatic, Springless Dial Scales of proven merit and performance are dependably accurate and durable, establishing speed and economy in your weighing operations. Kron Scales will safeguard your profits by eliminating the guesswork and inaccuracies that result from using old fashioned hand-operated beam scales.

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After 19 years of satisfactory service in the largest and most successful plants in the country, duplicate orders are coming in from these satisfied users with gratifying frequency. Write for booklet "CORRECT WEIGHING."

American Kron Scale Company
422 E. 53rd Street
New York City



pledge of co-operation from 80 per cent of any industry as measured by the volume of output.

Most gratifying is the development of a common interest between government and business in the United States. Because cotton is threatened by rayon and other synthetic fabrics, our federal authorities have actually interested themselves in fashions and are making a close study of the various materials that can be manufactured from cotton and of possible further uses for cotton fabrics. This research has resulted in many new cotton materials having been put on the market this past year.

The story of American progress is endless. We are doing away with seasonal slumps. Building is being transformed into a year-around business. No longer does construction work cease with the first flurry of snow. More and more our building trades are coming to carry on with high efficiency throughout the winter, surrounded only by simple precautions that are financially negligible.

Line production is being used to speed up output in dozens of great industries. Workers sit at tables in lines the length of the building. The first employee starts with the mere base of an article which is passed on and on until a completed product emerges at the end of the line. Each operator takes exactly the same interval of time to perform his set task.

Work is being revolutionized in office as well as factory. For example, take a new mechanical device known as the "Business Brain." Here we have a machine that will do the work of the cash register as well as keep books and perform arithmetical calculations. In recording sales, as the operator writes out the invoice, the machine calculates and sets down the prices, figures the desired discount and give the total of the invoice. Preliminary tests indicate that this automaton can do the work of three-fourths of the employees in a bank.

We lead all other nations in the production of life's chief essentials. Our smelters are producing 56 per cent of the world's copper. We consume more mechanical energy than any five countries on earth. We own and operate about 27,000,000 of the 35,000,000 automobiles in the world. We have 13,000 building and loan associations with assets of more than \$8,000,000,000 belonging to 12,000,000 investors. This means that nearly one family out of every two is laying away money for the future in these building shares alone. Our biggest banks are creating staffs of technical experts in commerce and manufacturing so that promising ideas will no longer go begging for financial assistance. This means the more rapid development of new enterprises and new industries.

The message of American manufacturers has been carried to the farthest corners of the earth. There is a demand from all civilized countries for our machinery, tools and electrical equipment. Returning emigrants are popularizing Yankee products in their native lands. American engineers are exercising a guiding influence over foreign interests engaged in large construction projects.

All that we have accomplished in the years gone by is but the commencement—merely the twilight of the dawn. Living in the twilight, as we have, it is not possible for anyone at present to visualize what the world will be like when the new day has fully come. But of one thing we may be sure. The United States now faces ten years of record-breaking accomplishment that will create a degree of prosperity never equalled in the past. Our future was never so bright.

NOTE:—Another article by Floyd Parsons will appear in the issue of March 13.

J. E. SIRRINE & COMPANY Engineers

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For soaking natural silk
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For soaking natural silk
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A RECORD to be PROUD of

76.8 per cent of last year's business
were repeat orders

Sales to date are 42 per cent ahead
of this period last year

The production of over 100,000 silk and cotton
looms is trimmed on our shears

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See our fully automatic shear
One operator runs a battery

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Big Textile Gain in Russia

PROVISION for more than doubling Soviet Russia's production of textiles by the end of the 1932-1933 fiscal year, as compared with 1927-1928 period, is made in the five-year plan of the Soviet Union textile industry, states F. F. Kilevitz, chairman of the board of the All-Union Textile Syndicate, in *Review of the Soviet Union*, published by Amtorg Trading Corp. The 1927-1928 period was the year preceding the putting into effect of the five-year plan.

Largest increases are planned in those textile branches which use raw materials native to Russia, these being silk, linen and hemp. While cotton accounted for 74 per cent of the entire textile industry in the 1927-1928 period, it is planned to have it cover 60 per cent of the industry in 1932-1933.

Despite the fact that the cotton industry will represent a smaller percentage of the whole at the end of the plan, its consumption of raw material will be almost double the 354,000 tons used in 1927-1928. The number of spindles, which was 7,251,000 in 1928, is expected to show an increase of 35 per cent, and the number of looms will be increased from 183,900 to 253,000 during the period. The number of Northrop looms, which was only 4,000 in 1928, will be raised to 77,000. By 1932-1933 it is planned to have 95 per cent of the spindles and 68 per cent of the looms working three shifts. The output of cotton yarn (322,600 tons in 1927-1928) is scheduled to double, and the production of cotton cloth is to increase from 2,654,000 to 4,600,000,000 meters. Construction plans call for the building of 42 spinning mills, 42 weaving mills and seven finishing plants, these figures including both the mills to be completed and to be started during the period. Most of this new development will be centered in the Ivanovo-Voznesensk and the Moscow districts, though three new weaving mills will be erected in Leningrad and other mills in Turkmenistan, Uzzeistan, Azerbaidzhan, the Ukraine, Armenia and White Russia.

The woolen manufacturing industry is expected to increase its output from 20,400,000 meters of coarse cloths in 1927-1928 to 47,900,000 meters in 1932-1933 (an increase of 130 per cent); of fine cloths from 27,700,000 meters to 68,600,000 meters; and of combed wool from 35,900,000 to 90,100,000 meters. The amount of raw material worked up by the industry is expected to increase during the period as follows: Coarse wool from 25,500 to 52,300 metric tons; semi-coarse wool from 4,700 to 11,300 tons; and merino wool from 10,800 to 37,600 tons.

The number of spindles and of looms in operation is expected to about double. Over 90 per cent of this equipment will be working three shifts by the end of the five-year period. The new woolen mills, which will handle only fine and combed wools, will be constructed in the Central Industrial and the Leningrad Regions, as well as in the regions producing raw materials. These latter include the Tartar and Kazak Republics, the North Caucasus, Armenia and Turkmenistan.

The linen industry is scheduled to show a growth during the five year period of over 80 per cent over the 1927-1928 production of yarn (61,800 tons) and of cloth (177,800,000 square meters). The number of linen spindles is expected to increase from 353,000 to 590,000 and of looms from 43,600 to 48,400. Many of the existing mills will be enlarged and 13 new plants constructed, to be equipped with 130,000 spindles and 3,850 looms.

The production of the hemp industry during the five year period is scheduled to more than treble, as compared with 1927-1928 (78,700,000 rubles).

The production of silk cloth is planned to show an increase from 11,540,000 to 39,000,000 meters during the period, and the quantity of cocoons handled from 6,430 to 19,000 tons. Sericulture will be developed in Central Asia and Transcaucasia, over \$10,000,000 being allotted for the construction and equipping of winding mills. The infant artificial silk industry will also be developed.

Particular attention will be devoted to such branches of the textile industry as the manufacture of underwear, hosiery and knit goods. The Leningrad hosiery and underwear factory will be enlarged and 12 new plants will be constructed.

The introduction of three shifts, the construction of many new plants, and the expansion of existing enterprises will result in augmenting the working force in the textile industry as a whole by over one-third during the period—in other words, by over a quarter of a million workers. The total output of the industry is expected to increase 135 per cent productivity per worker 73 per cent and average wages 35 per cent, with all workers on the 7-hour day.

Production of the various branches of the industry in that year and the plan for 1932-1933, the last year of the period, are shown in the following figures:

	1927-28	1932-33	Per cent Increase (in million rubles)
Cotton	2,547.6	4,881.2	+ 91.5
Woolen	416.3	1,090.0	+161.8
Linen	203.7	751.7	+269.0
Silk	72.3	297.9	+312.0
Hemp, jute	78.8	250.4	+228.8
Miscellaneous	151.5	871.0	+474.9
Total	3,470.2	8,142.2	+134.5

Notwithstanding this increase in industrial production the per capita consumption of textiles in the Soviet Union (with the exception of linens), even by the end of the five-year period, will still be far below that of the United States or Great Britain.

It is expected that the shortage of woolen cloth which has been experienced in the past few years will be eliminated during the five-year period, but imports of considerable quantities of raw wool will continue, as the measures taken toward the development of wool raising in the Soviet Union will not have their full effect until after the present five-year period.

In regard to cotton cultivation, a number of measures are planned with the view to doing away eventually with the necessity of importing cotton. Such measures include: The development of cotton raising in a number of new regions; organization of large State cotton plantations covering a total area of 250,000 hectares; great irrigation projects which will open up new tracts of land to cotton growing; transformation of small-scale exploitation by means of collectivization, mechanization of operations, the use of chemical fertilizers and the development of cotton cultivation by transplantation.

Special attention will also be devoted to the cultivation of flax and hemp and to the native production of silk. At the same time, the utilization of new textile fibers will be extended. Thus, it is expected that within a few years kenaf will completely replace the jute now imported. The production of artificial silk is planned at 13,600 tons by the end of the period. "Cottonin," a new substitute for low-grade cotton, will be manufactured from inferior qualities of linen and hemp from linen waste and from kendyr.

SUPERINTENDENTS AND OVERSEERS

We wish to obtain a complete list of the superintendents and overseers of every cotton mill in the South. Please fill in the enclosed blank and send it to us.

19

Name of Mill.....

Town.....

..... Spinning Spindles Looms

..... Superintendent

..... Carder

..... Spinner

..... Weaver

..... Cloth Room

..... Dyer

..... Master Mechanic

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COTTON GOODS

New York.—The cotton goods markets were slow and hesitant last week due to the unsettled cotton markets. Sales were generally limited to small orders and were estimated as being about equal to the curtailed production. In the gray goods lines, trading was generally quiet. Some larger business was reported, but it was widely scattered and came in only in exceptional instances. Prices remained barely steady on carded yarn constructions, but were firm on combed yarn goods.

Sheetings continued generally quiet with price conditions similar to those in the print cloth division prevailing. Thirty-six inch, 5.50-yard 44 squares were reported at 5½c to 5¾c; 36-inch, 5-yard 48 squares at 6c to 6½c; 36-inch, 4.70-yard 48x52s at 6½c; 37-inch, 4-yard 48 squares at from 7c to 7½c and 40-inch, 4.25 yard 44x40s at 6½c.

Some little irregularity was reported in the prices of a few of the print cloth constructions. Thirty-nine-inch, 4-yard 80 squares were reported at 9c to 9½c and sales of small to fair quantities were reported at the latter figure, the goods moving in some cases being actual spots; 39-inch 4.75 68x72s were reported at 7¾c to 7½c with limited sales of moderate quantities sold at the first price while manufacturers generally held for 7½c.

The demand for printed goods in percales, voiles and many fancy grounds for the wash fabrics trade has continued steady and shipments are seasonably large. In blankets less business is being done. Domestics, chiefly of a fancy character, are being bought in moderate lots for prompt shipment. Some of the colored goods are showing price weakness but the movement continues of fair volume due to the placing of past orders. The finishers are averaging well up to 65 per cent of capacity, a large part of their product being printed and dyed merchandise.

Cotton goods prices were quoted as follows:

Print cloths, 28-in., 64x60s	4%
Print cloths, 28-in., 64x60s	4%
Gray goods, 38½-in., 64x60s	6½
Gray goods, 39-in., 80x80s	9¼
Gray goods, 39-in., 68x72s	7½
Brown sheetings, 3-yard	10¼
Brown sheetings, 4-yd., 56x60s	8¾
Brown sheetings, standard	11½
Tickings, 8-ounce	19½
Denims	P 15
Standard prints	9½
Dress ginghams	12½-15
Staple ginghams, 28-in.	10

Constructive Selling Agents

for

Southern Cotton Mills

J. P. STEVENS & CO., Inc.

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YARN MARKET

Philadelphia, Pa.—There was little if any increase in yarn business last week. The decline in cotton prices reacted unfavorably and buyers generally were satisfied to await further cotton developments before covering their yarn needs. Small orders business was fairly frequent, but there was very little contract business reported. The cotton decline had little effect on yarn prices and spinners, as a rule, made no change in their quoted lists.

Many spinners are centering their efforts on immediate production volume rather than contract into the future at current levels.

Practically all lines have been slow in inquiries. Weavers have bought a little stock of 30s two-ply warps and some coarser counts for men's wear goods and plus merchandise, but the total poundage is disappointing. The tapestry trade has shown increased activity, but this gives only limited support to the market.

Knitters are indifferent at present. A number have contracted on yarns but the decline in staple and the dull response on duplicate business for lightweight underwear has made their future buying policies difficult.

Business in quantities ranging up to 50,000 pounds was reported during the past week, a few sales of from 30,000 to 50,000 pounds being reported, though the past week, a few sales of from 30,000 to 50,000 pounds being reported, though the greater number of sales apparently were of smaller lots. Yarns wanted in orders of this latter type were bought for quick delivery by users who took them as a supply for a short period, it was felt, and thus left the way open for larger orders once they are surer of the cotton price movements. At the same time it was known that a number of buyers still are holding to their announced policy of buying from hand to mouth—a policy which is not thought to have been broken in much, if any, of the recent business in yarns and which a number of spinners keep in mind in considering the possible future flow of quantity orders.

Southern Single Chain Warps	10s	40s ex.	50½
	12s	50s	52½
	16s	60s	61½
	20s		
	26s		
	30s		
Southern Two-Ply Chain Warps	8s	28½	
	10s	29	
	12s	30	
	16s	31	
	20s	33	
	24s	35	
	30s	37½	
	36s	44½	
	40s	48½	
	40s ex.	50	
Southern Single Skeins	6s	27½	
	8s	28	
	12s	29	
	14s	29½	
	16s	30	
	20s	31½	
	24s	33½	
	26s	35½	
	28s	36½	
	30s	37½	
Southern Two-Ply Skeins	8s	27½	
	10s	28	
	12s	29	
	14s	30	
	16s	30½	
	20s	32	
	30s	37	
	40s	45½	
			36

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Last Longer, Make Stronger
Yarn, Run Clear, Preserve the
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SPEED SPINDLE.

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Reg. U. S. P. O.

February 27, 1930

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 1—Saco-Lowell picker and card waste machine \$200.00.
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 10,000—4x6 metal bound spools, \$40.00 per thousand.
 Address "Machinery," care of Southern Textile Bulletin.

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CLASSIFIED ADS

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Set this style type, figure about 40 words to the inch.

Set this style, about 30 words to inch.

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NOTICE

In the District Court
 of the United States
 for the Western District
 of North Carolina

IN EQUITY
 NO. 743

ARTHUR J. FLEMING,
 Complainant

vs
 SAPPHIRE COTTON MILLS, et al,
 Respondent.

Under and by virtue of an order of sale made in the above entitled cause by His Honor, E. Y. Webb, U. S. District Court Judge, on the 13th day of February 1930, I will offer at public sale to the highest bidder FOR CASH, at the Court House door in the town of Brevard, County of Transylvania and State of North Carolina, on Saturday, March 22nd, 1930, at the hour of twelve o'clock M. or as soon thereafter as practicable, the following property of the Sapphire Cotton Mills, a corporation to wit:

PARCEL NUMBER 1.

The entire manufacturing plant of the Sapphire Cotton Mills consisting of lands, buildings and machinery located in the said town of Brevard, said County and State, and known as the "Sapphire Cotton Mill Tract," containing twenty-three and one-half acres of land, situate on both sides of Whitmire Street in said Town, including the brick mill building with warehouses, boiler rooms, engine rooms and other outbuildings connected therewith, also office building, also thirty-one (31) tenant houses.

No bid will be accepted until the bidder shall have previously deposited with the undersigned Receiver a certified check on some bank in good standing for the sum of Ten Thousand (\$10,000.00) Dollars. The certified check deposited by the successful bidder shall be credited upon the purchase price and the remainder of said purchase price shall be paid within thirty days from said sale. If said successful bidder should fail to comply within said thirty days, then the property shall be resold, after advertising, at the risk of said successful bidder and the amount of said check shall be retained by said Receiver as liquidated damages.

PARCEL NUMBER 2

Certain other tracts of land lying and being in Transylvania County and State of North Carolina, containing approximately twenty-eight hundred and sixty-three (2863) acres more or less, and known as the "Power Site Lands," will likewise be sold at the place and time above indicated at Public Auction to the highest bidder FOR CASH, and said highest bidder shall be required to pay to the Receiver immediately, a sum not less than One Thousand (\$1,000.00) Dollars, and the remainder within ten days thereafter, and if said successful bidder should fail to comply and complete said purchase, then the lands to be resold at the risk of the said bidder and the said \$1,000.00 to be retained by the Receiver as liquidated damages.

Stock in process and accounts receivable are not included in the above sale.

Full description of the equipment of the Mill, number of rooms in tenant houses and any other information will be furnished upon application to the undersigned Receiver.

The upset price of Parcel No. 1 is Seventy-Five Thousand (\$75,000.00) Dollars. The right to reject any and all bids is retained by the Receiver, and all bids also subject to Confirmation by the Court.

This February 19th, 1930.

H. E. ERWIN, Receiver.

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 Best
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Even widths, perfect
 selvedges, straight
 edges, made of long
 staple; uniform weav-
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 prices and samples.

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Trouble With Cotton Mills

(Raleigh News & Observer)

To the Editor:

I read with interest the recent articles regarding statements made by H. R. Fitzgerald and Bernard Cone on the textile situation.

It seems that Mr. Fitzgerald places the blame for unsatisfactory conditions on certain individuals and organizations that insist on operating their plants day and night and he doesn't hesitate to say that they are perpetrating a social wrong by working women and girls at night. He states very emphatically that the trouble is one of overproduction.

On the other hand I understand that Mr. Cone states that the trouble is under consumption. He says that there must be an increase in consumption or else the inefficient mills will have to throw up the sponge and give way to the efficient mills. By efficient mills he without question refers to the mills that can produce at lowest cost. As every one knows that a mill running day and night can produce at a somewhat lower cost than the mill that only runs in the day time this can mean only one thing and that is that every mill that wishes to stay in business must put on a night shift.

Mr. Cone it seems states emphatically that what Southern mills need is not to work less hours but more hours. In this connection the following figures are of interest.

(Average hours operated per spindle in place.)

	Oct. 1929	Dec. 1929
Southern States	330	252
New England States	170	125
All other States	205	153

The above figures were compiled by the Bureau of the Census at Washington.

The disease of today is usually the result of bad habits, neglect and unthoughtfulness of yesterday. It will hardly be claimed that the textile industry is an exception to the rule. Shall the patient be cured by eliminating night running or by everybody putting on a double shift? What is the answer?

JOHN W. CLARK.

Franklinville, N. C.

BEACON MANUFACTURING CO.

New Bedford, Mass.—A profit before depreciation of \$529,474 for 1929 is indicated by the annual financial statement of Beacon Manufacturing Company, New Bedford, Mass., and Swannanoa, N. C. This compares with a profit of \$353,159 for 1928. Treasurer Charles D. Owen declared that the mill produced a greater volume of goods in 1929 than in any other year of its history and predicted that 1930 would be even greater.

Commenting on the balance sheet he said that inventories and fixed assets have been marked down very conservative level. The plant account showed an increase of \$188,108.

Lockwood Greene Engineers, Inc.

Engineers for the Textile Industry

New York
Charlotte

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Chicago
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UNIVERSAL WINDING CO. Boston

Textile Winding Machinery

Southern Offices

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Southern Representative, P. O. Box 792, Greenville, S. C.

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FOR FINE YARNS—

USE OUR SPECIALI. TEMPERED NARROW TRAV.

ELERS.

FOR UNIFORMITY OF TWIST IN PLYS AND CORDS—

USE THE NEW "BOWEN PATENTED VERTICAL OFF-

SET" Patent No. 1,636,992.



Sizol speaks for itself. It has been on the market for 26 years, and every old weaver knows of its efficiency—the young do likewise.

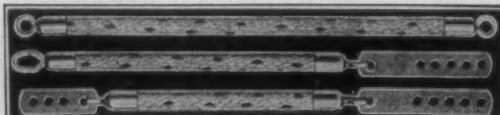
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Loom Cords a Specialty



We Also Manufacture

The Improved Dobby Bars and Pegs

Rice Dobby Chain Company

Millbury :: Mass.

February 27, 1930

EMPLOYMENT BUREAU

The fee for joining our employment bureau for three months is \$2.00 which will also cover the cost of carrying a small advertisement for two weeks.

If the applicant is a subscriber to the Southern Textile Bulletin and his subscription is paid up to the date of his joining the employment bureau the above fee is only \$1.00.

During the three month's membership we send the applicant notices of all vacancies in the position which he desires and carry small advertisements for two weeks.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Seven years as overseer one plant. Efficient. Best references. No. 5705.

WANT position with large mill or chain of mills as overhauler spinning. Can do fitting and moving. No. 5706.

WANT position as second hand in carding, day or night. Two in family to work in mill. Good references. No. 5707.

WANT position as overseer weaving and slashing. Experienced on plain fancies and jacquards—cotton and rayon. Jacquards preferred. I. C. S. course and good references. No. 5708.

WANT position as master mechanic. Go anywhere. Age 37. Experienced in cloth and cord mills. Licensed stationary engineer. Best references. No. 5709.

WANT position as overseer carding. Age 42. 12 years overseer. Efficient and reliable. No. 5710.

WANT position as overseer cloth room, or shipping. Age 36. 12 years as overseer and shipping clerk on denims and checks. Married. Strictly sober. Best references. No. 5711.

WANT position as overseer spinning, or rayon preparation. Age 38. 20 years experience in spinning. Six years on rayon preparation. Would consider position as salesman with reliable firm. No. 5712.

WANT position as superintendent or as overseer carding or spinning. 12 years experience. On present job four years. References. 5713.

WANT position as overseer carding or spinning. Seven years assistant and four years overseer. Good on textile calculations. Prefer carding. References. No. 5714.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Experienced on sheetings, drills, satins and chambrays. Age 42. Best references. 5715.

WANT position as engineer or mechanic. All kinds of engineering and shop work. Well experienced and qualified. No. 5716.

WANT position as electrician or master mechanic. Sixteen years experience. Prefer N. C. References. No. 5717.

WANT position as master mechanic. 17 years experience. On present job eight years. Employers will recommend me. No. 5718.

WANT position as overseer spinning. Nos. 2s to 40s. Age 33. Prefer N. C. Best references. No. 5719.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Experienced on a wide variety of goods, plain and fancy. Good references. No. 5720.

WANT position as dyer. 11 years experience on raw stock yarn and beams. Can handle laboratory work. No. 5721.

WANT position as electrician or master mechanic. 15 years experience both lines. Best references. No. 5722.

WANT position as overseer weaving, or as second hand in large mill. I. C. S. graduate. Experienced on denims. References. No. 5723.

WANT position as overseer spinning. 15 years experience. Efficient and reliable. Best references. No. 5724.

WANT position as slasher tender. Experienced on rayon and fine cotton yarns, stripes and checks. Good references. No. 5725.

WANT position as master mechanic. 21 years experience. Can hold any size job. Will go anywhere. No. 5726.

WANT position as loom fixer. Experienced on Drapers.—Comp.

WANT position as overseer weaving, plain or fancies. Experienced on box looms. Good manager of help. Good references. No. 5726.

WANT position as overseer or second hand in carding, or as comber fixer, or card grinder. 20 years experience in card room. References. No. 5727.

WANT position as overseer weaving or cloth room. Experienced and reliable. No. 5728.

WANT position as master mechanic. 15 years experience on steam and electric drive. Good references. No. 5729.

WANT position as superintendent, on colored or white goods,—broad cloth, covert, ticking, denims, chambrays, tobacco cloth. Best character, training experience and ability. No. 5730.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Familiar with anything except jacquards. Best references. No. 5731.

WANT position as overseer napping. 8 years experience with Woonsocket 36 and 20 roll double-acting machines. Best references. No. 5732.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Married, age 38. I. C. S. graduate, many years practical experience. Good loom man, good leader and manager of help. Sober and reliable. No. 5734.

WANT position as overseer carding. 8 years experience and best references. No. 5735.

WANT position as master mechanic. Best references. No. 5736.

WANT position as overseer weaving—any kind except jacquards. No. 5737.

WANT position as overseer carding. Now employed but wish to change. No. 5738.

WANT position as overseer cloth room. Age 37. 16 years experience on drills, sheetings, prints and denims. Good shipping clerk. No. 5739.

WANT position as superintendent, carder or spinner, day or night. Age 37. Best references. No. 5740.

WANT position as overseer carding or spinning or as superintendent. 20 years experienced white and colored work. Will go anywhere. No. 5741.

WANT position as overseer weaving, designing or finishing. Nine years with present company. Can give references and satisfaction. No. 5742.

WANT position as overseer spinning. Age 30, experienced on white and colored work. I. C. S. course on carding and spinning. Strictly sober and reliable. Good references. No. 5743.

WANT position as overseer carding or spinning or both. Experienced and reliable. No. 5744.

Receivers for Mills Ordered to Surrender Cotton to Two Banks

Spartanburg, S. C.—Orders signed by Circuit Judge T. J. Mauldin have been filed in the office of the Clerk of Court of Cherokee County, S. C., directing Henry C. Moore, receiver for Globe Manufacturing Company, of Gaffney, and Carl H. Hart, receiver for Blacksburg Spinning Mills, to turn over several lots of cotton, totalling 394 bales, to First National Bank of Clover, S. C., and the Bank of Clover, holders of warehouse receipts pledged as collateral for loans made to the two mills, both of which recently went into bankruptcy. The banks are directed to sell the cotton and apply the proceeds to the debts.

In one petition the First National Bank of Clover alleged it loaned the Globe Manufacturing Company \$4,425 October 2, 1929, taking as security warehouse receipts for fifty bales of cotton. The sum of \$520 was paid on this loan January 21, 1930, but this payment has been questioned by the receiver, since it was made the day after the receivership became effective.

The Bank of Clover sets forth the following loans to the Globe Manufacturing Company: November 19, 1929, \$3,936.55 on receipts for fifty-two bales of cotton on which nothing has been paid; December 14, 1929, \$2,100 on receipts for twenty-seven bales, on which \$800 was paid January 2, 1930; and \$7,700 on September 14, 1919, on receipts for seventy-two bales, on which \$5,934 was paid September 24, 1929.

The Bank of Clover made the following claims against the Blacksburg Spinning Mills: \$5,800 loaned November 13, 1929, on receipts for seventy-two bales of cotton, on which \$899 was paid December 9, \$1,302 December 10, \$831 December 12, and \$1,269 December 13, 1929; \$5,000 loaned January 2, 1930, on receipts for sixty bales, nothing paid; \$4,400 loaned August 5, 1929, on receipts for fifty-one bales, with the following payments: \$933 August 15, \$762 August 29, 0482 November 21, 1929, and \$1,693 January 2, 1930.

The First National Bank of Clover claimed a loan of \$760 July 31, 1929, on receipts for nine bales of cotton to the Blacksburg Spinning Mills and that nothing has been paid on this.

In each case the bank seeking to collect the loan pointed out that the recent decline in the cotton market had seriously reduced its margin of safety, and asked for the right to sell the cotton to protect its interests.



Old rings cost more than new ones!

Excessive number of ends down; uneven or fuzzy yarn; travelers flying off; these and other evils can result from badly worn rings in spinning or twisting. It is cheaper—far cheaper—to install new rings than to permit old rings to hold back production and reduce the quality so necessary to success in today's market.



Whitinsville (Mass.) SPINNING RING CO.

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All Kinds of
MILL and OFFICE
FORMS

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P. O. Box 974, 18 W. 4th St., Charlotte, N. C.

1830—One-hundredth Anniversary—1930

*Made with care . . .
Sold with pride*

WILLIAMS' SHUTTLES

are modern for modern looms. Made from selected, carefully treated wood, with positive threading eyes, insuring longer service, increased production and uniform quality.

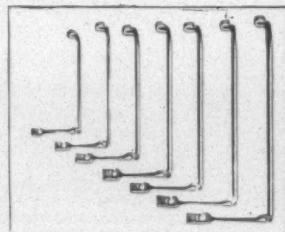
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HEDDLES AND HEDDLE FRAMES

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THE SHUTTLE PEOPLE
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Scrap
Your
Spindles**



Our method of Repairing Spindles has saved Textile Mills thousands of dollars. They may be broken or worn-out. It makes no difference. After we have repaired them they will give you the same SERVICE as new ones.

This SERVICE we have been rendering to the Textile Industry for the past third of a century.

We Overhaul and Rebuild

Doffers	Spinning Frames
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Estimates On Repairs Furnished

Southern Spindle & Flyer Co., Inc.

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*We Manufacture, Overhaul and Repair
Cotton Mill Machinery*

W. H. MONTY,
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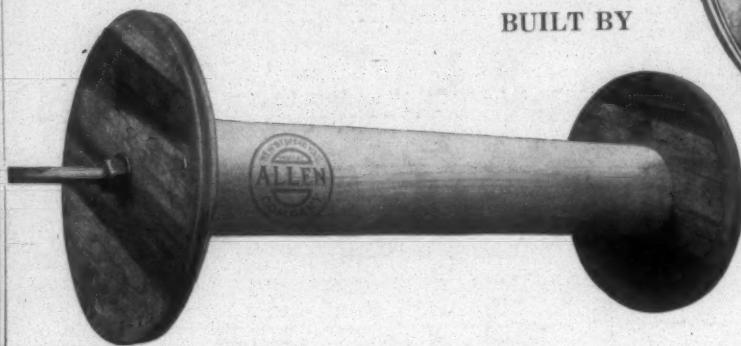
P. S. MONTY.
Vice-Pres.

BEAMS and BEAM HEADS

For All Systems of
HIGH SPEED WARPING

Accurate Balanced
True Running

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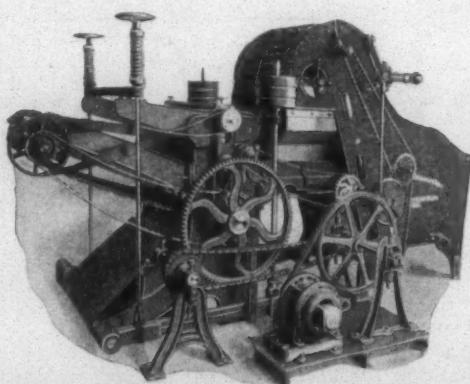


Allen Company

NEW BEDFORD, MASS.

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"The Only Successful High Speed Head"



Continuous Automatic Extractor

This apparatus consists of a ruggedly mounted pair of 12" diameter compound lever weighted squeeze rolls, with adjustable feed and doffer aprons, to which bleach or dye liquor saturated cotton or wool is continuously delivered by an Automatic Feed and by which the maximum percentage of such contained liquid is squeezed from the fibres and runs to waste or is recovered as the situation demands.

Why not employ this modern Extractor in your dyehouse?

C. G. SARGENT'S SONS CORP.
Graniteville, Mass.

*Builders of Cotton Stock Drying Machines
and Yarn Conditioning Machines*

Fred H. White, Southern Representative, Charlotte, N. C.

You Only Need To Test

the claims made by mill owners that the

Wyandotte
Quality and Service
Textile Alkalies

insure a better condition to textile fabrics.

The trial will convince you.



Ask your supply man for
"WYANDOTTE"

The J. B. Ford Co., Sole Mfrs., Wyandotte, Mich.

HOME SECTION

SOUTHERN

TEXTILE BULLETIN

Edited by "Becky Ann" (Mrs. Ethel Thomas)

CHARLOTTE, N. C., FEBRUARY 27, 1930

News of the Mill Villages

CLINTON, S. C.

Lydia Mill

Dear Aunt Becky:

Friends of Mrs. Dewey Cox will be glad to know that she is up again after being ill for two weeks.

Mr. Paul Meeks is much improved after undergoing an operation in Laurens Hospital.

Miss Odetta Mauney was called home Monday, on account of the sudden illness of her mother, Mrs. C. M. Mauney.

Everyone here has been enjoying these spring-like days. Everything is going along fine, with the mill on full time, and everybody seems satisfied.

Most of the ladies are planning their gardens and flower yards.

NELLIE C.

(We hope to tell our readers something wonderful soon,—about Nellie C.—Aunt Becky.)

CAROLEEN, N. C.

Interested In Sunshine Work

Dear Aunt Becky:

I think a "Sunshine Club" is just what we need. Many people will join a club and contribute for the aid of those in need, who would not contribute personally to the poor, because they feel like the little they could give, would do little good. Where lots of people give a little, it amounts to a lot, and we can do great work through the Sunshine Club. Please send me all information needed and I feel sure we can organize a fine club in Caroleen.

"Alice in Blunderland" is good. I believe it will turn out that Alice and Ted marry. It wouldn't be your nature to let Dan get her.

Our High School "Twin-Hi" basketball team won over Shelby, Friday the 14th, 20 to 12. It was the first game in the State Championship. Tuesday, the 18th we beat Forest

City, 36 to 31. Hooray for "Twin-Hi"! We have a good team, partly on account of good players and partly because of the excellent coaching of Mr. Cooper. Thursday, Friday and Saturday the team will play in a tournament at Mars Hill.

Many are attending the tabernacle meeting at Cliffside and getting great good from it. Rev. Stevens is a good preacher. Last Saturday night was "Twin-Hi" night, and the tabernacle was decorated in the school colors, red and white.

UNCLE JAMES.

(Uncle James, we are delighted to hear from you, and are mailing Constitution and rules of the Sunshine Club. Hooray for Caroleen.—Aunt Becky.)

YOU PAY FOR—

*Every injustice you heap upon your body.
Every unreasonable load you lay upon your conscience.
Every occasion when you sacrifice honor for gold.
Every dollar that you do not earn.
Every "good time" that defies decency.
Every assault that is made on good government.
Every experience that lowers your own respect for yourself.*

ROME, GA.

Anchor Duck Mills

Dear Aunt Becky.

We are running four days and four nights a week, but are looking forward to getting more time later on. We are mighty glad to get to work as much as we do.

Aunt Becky, I saw in the Home Section last week, that piece about the Sunshine Club. I remember it, and think it was one of the greatest

things that mill people ever had and it was so much help to mill villages.

Well, I guess you have got another story ready when this one runs out. Geel! But it is good.

Rome is a wonderful place and the writer expects to stay at old Anchor Duck just as long as they will let him. We have some people here who have been here for years, and we have no unions here as we know of. Among those who have been here so long are Mr. Carl Jeffs, overseer of twister room; Mr. Green, our village police (and he is a fine old gentleman too); Mr. J. P. Brown, our master mechanic, and Mr. Dallas; so if Rome wasn't a good place these good men would leave.

Red has the big head since he gets to go along home with the second hand every day!

Aunt Becky, I hope that Dock doesn't get sore at me for writing; he is too doggone lazy to write often.

A LEARNER.

CLINTON, S. C.

Clinton Cotton Mills

Dear Aunt Becky:

I am a constant reader of the Textile Bulletin and enjoy your stories so much. No one ever writes from our village, so I thought I would.

We have a nice village here and so many good leaders; we have one of the best superintendents that can be found—Mr. J. P. Carter; Mr. Otis, is carder; Mr. John Halmon, weaver; Mr. Dyson, cloth room; Mr. George Wilson, master mechanic.

Mr. F. N. Jackson has resigned as overseer spinning, and Mr. Cranford has accepted that room; we think he is a good man and hope we can keep him.

Among our sick list we have Mrs. Prince; she is at her daughter's home—Mrs. Trammell.

We have two good churches, good schools and are proud of our good clean people.

PAT.

Becky Ann's Own Page

ARE YOU TRADING WITH YOUR COMPETITOR

It is within the power of every employee of the local mills to help stimulate the cotton textile business. The assistance that can be rendered by the individual may appear to be infinitely small, but if all the people who are connected with the industry were to lend their aid, the sum total of their efforts would be decidedly effective.

Though many things could happen to stimulate cotton mill business, a real revival will follow a greater demand for cotton goods, and this demand must begin with the individual citizens throughout the nation.

Cotton has been hailed as King, but we are forced to believe that if the fleecy fibre is King, his throne has been usurped by the queen and her attendants, for Lady Style has been smiling entirely too benevolently upon other materials.

The cotton manufacturers, through the Cotton Textile Institute, have been trying to again popularize cotton goods. Beautiful cotton fabrics have resulted and some mills have been able to increase their sales, but this ambitious program cannot be put across by the mills alone.

It would be logical to believe that every male employee in a denim mill would wear denim overalls while at work, but despite the fact that denim is unquestionably the best and most economical material for average working conditions, hundreds of people whose very lives are affected by the sale of denims choose other materials for working clothes. Similar cases involving other cotton fabrics could be given, but it would only mean a repetition of the important fact that too many people are trading with their competitors. They are helping to make and are dependent upon the sale of one class of goods and are purchasing another which in the end curtails the sales of the class they make.

Every person connected in any way with cotton mills should favor themselves by buying and boosting cotton goods wherever and whenever it is possible to conscientiously do so. The results would be remarkable.—The Textorian.

SUNSHINE WORK

From inquiries coming in, it looks like a race between North and South Carolina, to see which will be first in the number of clubs organized and members enrolled.

A noted minister in North Carolina, who serves a big mill church nearly a hundred miles from here,

came to our offices to get instructions for organizing a Sunshine Club.

A lady in Clinton Mill village, Clinton, S. C., has sent for the Constitution and membership blanks and she means business.

Others are making plans that will soon be in shape, and we are hoping to have some fine reports soon.

In every mill community there is sure to be someone old, or sick, or discouraged, who needs the "touch of a friendly hand" and the cheer of a Sunshine spirit.

Somebody in each town must lead. Who will volunteer for service? Let us hear from you if you are a good live leader, and wish to serve God by serving your fellow man.

AUNT BECKY.

GOLDVILLE, S. C.

Joanna News

Little Lessons For Grown-Ups

Face the sunshine and the shadows will fall behind you.

When handed a lemon, add sugar and make lemonade.

For every bad habit you give up, you automatically contract a good one.

Don't measure other people by your own hand-made yardstick. Use the Gold Rule.

Oil your brain occasionally with a good brand of constructive thoughts. It's a hard job to work with rusty tools.

Honest, whole-hearted work always wins.

The man who keeps himself and his machine under control at all times never becomes angry, or kills anybody.

The pathway of life is just about like any other congested street. If you don't keep going you get crowded to one side.

Village News

Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Powell and daughter Marie and Pauline; Mr. and Mrs. Claude Powell and daughter, Viola; Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Duncan, all of Newberry, S. C., were guests Sunday of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. B. Craft, Toronto street.

Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Finney and children, Mrs. J. L. Furr and children visited relatives in Newberry, Sunday.

Mrs. P. M. Rhodes, Misses Ruth and Mary Lou Rhodes, and Miss Myrtle Estes spent Sunday in Greenville, S. C.

Friends of Mrs. Annie Cole will be glad to know that she is better, after being ill for the past two weeks.

Mrs. Emma McCoy is improving after an illness of several weeks.

Mr. Raymond O'Dell had a very painful accident Monday afternoon

when his hand was mashed in a loom.

Friends of Mrs. E. M. Sweat will be glad to know that she has returned from the Greenville Hospital.

Social Affairs

The Valentine season is such a glorious time to entertain and hostesses gloriously took advantage of it during the past week.

One of the loveliest of the many charming occasions was a party given by Mrs. Purkerson and her Home Economics class to the night school classes on Thursday evening. The rooms where the guests were entertained were arranged as hospital wards where aching hearts were treated and broken hearts were mended. Refreshments were heart-shaped sandwiches and coffee.

The Mothers' Club enjoyed a Valentine party at the Girls' Club rooms on Thursday evening.

Miss Ruth Rhodes entertained the members of her Sunday school class with a Valentine party at her home on Toronto street on Thursday evening.

On Friday evening Misses Lula Mae Attaway and Nellie Hamm entertained their Sunday school classes at the latter's home on Milton road.

Misses Roberta O'Dell and Lois Byars made the girls of their Sunday school classes happy when they gave a Valentine party at the Girls' Club rooms Friday evening.

On Friday, February 14th, Mrs. E. L. Thomas gave a lovely birthday party and dinner in honor of the birthdays of her son, William, and her little granddaughter, Frances Rowland.

The Bluebird Girls' Club enjoyed a hike and weenie roast last Friday afternoon.

Miss Elizabeth Wise carried the pupils of her third grade on a weenie roast last Wednesday afternoon.

On last Saturday evening Mr. O. M. Templeton and his section men, Mr. P. E. Strickland and his section men had a meeting of which a chicken dinner was the biggest feature. Eat! That bunch of men knows how to murder the rations. There were no ill effects, however, for they are all on the job this week.

Baby Show

There was a record breaking attendance at the theatre on Monday night, the drawing card being the baby show. One hundred thirty-eight of our babies, all pretty and healthy looking young citizens, were shown on the screen. The prize winners were Ralph Bragg, little son of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Bragg, and Novella McCurry, little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. L. McCurry.

The man who was responsible for the putting on of the Baby Show has been in our village about two

weeks. He says that of all the villages in which he has been, he has seen none so pretty as Goldville and none in which the homes were kept better.

Marriages

Miss Margaret Dunlap and Mr. Leroy Rushton were married last Saturday afternoon at the Baptist parsonage at Newberry. They are now with Mr. and Mrs. John Rushton on Toronto street.

Mr. Paul Stroud and Miss Ethel Wilkes of Clinton were married last Saturday afternoon at the Methodist parsonage in Clinton. Rev. J. A. Bolling officiating. Mr. and Mrs. Stroud are now with Mrs. J. L. Stroud, Toronto street.

Lost and Found

FOUND—At church last Sunday night a pair of men's gloves. Owner may get same by calling at Girls' Club.

LOST—In the theatre Monday night, a baby blanket—color, blue. Finder please return to Mrs. Tom Rushton.

ALICEVILLE, ALA.

Alabama Mills Co.

Dear Aunt Becky:

We have been having some cold weather, and our third big snow. But it seems "spring-like" now and "fishing-time" keeps creeping on.

Mr. Alex Roberts is our superintendent; Mr. A. F. Fox, overseer weaving and slashing; Mr. Robert O. Ware, overseer spinning and carding; Mr. G. G. Moseley, overseer cloth room, and Mr. E. Y. Cowart, master mechanic. We all love our overseers and they always greet their employees with a smile; that makes us "pull and work" together, which is the only way to accomplish anything.

Our village is going to be an A-1 village. The employees are all planting their gardens which Mr. Roberts has given to each family, and had plowed up; two prizes are being offered: 1st, \$10.00, 2nd \$5.00, and our flower yards are certainly tasteful in every way. We are planting grass on each side of the mill which is going to make a beautiful lawn. We also have set-out shade trees all around the village, and have made a nice sidewalk from the front door of the mill to our office, and flowers will be set out on each side.

And oh, yes! Both old and young still have pep and vigor about them, for we have organized an "athletic club;" Mr. J. F. Gore, our bookkeeper and cashier, is president; Miss Willie B. Calvin, vice-president, and Mr. C. G. Mosley, secretary and treasurer. We have around forty-five members, dues being 20c per week.

We have already had basketball and now for tennis.

A box-supper was given, the girls preparing the boxes; Mr. W. D. Colvin was auctioneer; a cake was baked by Mrs. W. D. Colvin which brought \$7.10, all proceeds being for the benefit of our club. The total amount was \$13.00. The company donated to the club also.

We are all planning a happy and enjoyable spring and summer, at our mill this year, with a beautiful and attractive village and the cooperation of the employees, and overseers.

OPP, ALA.

Opp Cotton Mill

Dear Aunt Becky:

Our new school building is going up rapidly, and is going to be a nice one.

Miss Lois Miller and Mr. Tommy Kane were married recently. Also Miss Grace Kilpatrick and Mr. Lee.

We are sorry to lose our druggist, Mr. Hughes, who was working for Mr. Dean. He has a drug store of his own now and Mr. Dean has taken his place.

They have awarded the flower prizes at the Opp Cotton Mills.

Mrs. Carl Brown won first prize, \$10.00. Mrs. Tally won second prize, \$5.00. Mrs. Chester Bryant, Mrs. Creel and Mrs. George Baker also won a prize.

Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Holly's little daughter, Genie, has been on the sick list, but is now able to go to school.

Miss Jewel Mathis entertained her friends with a party recently.

Mrs. Bill Meridith has a baby boy.

Micolas

The P. T. A. meeting has pieced and quilted two quilts, one of which they sold to Mrs. Robins, the other, they will sell chances on and the holder of the lucky number will get the quilt.

We have a new cloth room overseer, Mr. A. T. Dean.

Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Goodwin visited relatives in Flora, Ala., recently.

Mrs. W. A. Smith's son and daughter are visiting her at the present time.

Mr. Clyde Ganus and Miss Lena Wilkison were quietly married recently. Their many friends wish them much success in the future.

Mr. and Mrs. Jake Goodson have gone to keeping house.

Mr. C. H. Cole is away on a business trip.

Mr. Wilmer Spears is in the Andalusia Hospital, having further work done on his arm, which was hurt in the mill some time ago. His mother visited him Sunday.

Miss Mary Spears and Miss Trudy Holley visited Mr. Wilmer Spears at the Covington Hospital recently.

Mr. Ernest Creel has been on the

sick-list, but he is able to be at work now.

Mrs. C. W. Middleton, also has been on the sick list for some time, but is improving nicely.

O. G. Holley, Jr., is on the sick list. We hope for him a speedy recovery.

All right "Brown Eyes of Albany," I've come again, your letter was enjoyed very much.

BROWN EYES.

BLADENBORO, N. C.

Mill Nos. 2 and 3

Dear Aunt Becky:

The story is getting better all the time. I sure don't want any of those union people to come around here.

Our mills are running three and four days a week; things are not as bright as we would like, but we hope that the future is holding something better for us.

Most everybody is planting gardens and flowers. I would like so much for you to come to see us this summer and get some of our good vegetables.

Our Sunday school is growing larger each Sunday; we want to get three hundred on roll.

Mrs. Elizabeth Smith's death was very shocking to us; she was taken ill on February 5th and lived only a few hours; she leaves her parents, Mr. and Mrs. D. K. Bennett, her husband and little girl, four brothers, three sisters and a host of friends to mourn after her loss; but we hope our loss is her eternal gain.

We have a few others on the sick list, but hope they will soon be better.

SHORTY.

HUNTSVILLE, ALA.

Dallas Mill News

Dear Aunt Becky:

The County Junior High School boys' basketball tournament met at the Dallas Y. M. C. A., February 13, 14 and 15.

The Monte Sano Epworth League Union met at Rison school Friday night.

The Rison scout troop had a stunt meeting at Rison school Tuesday night.

Curtis Shrimsher and Milton Herrin are attending the Older Boys' Conference at Decatur, this weekend.

The Dallas ball team will go to Piedmont, Ala., next week to enter the State tournament.

Mr. Charles Gentry conducted services at the Methodist church Sunday morning; Mr. J. D. Carroll had charge Sunday night.

Milton Herrin will represent Rison school in the Buttercup oratorical contest to be held at New Hope high school February 22.

Little Katherine Shrimsher died

early Sunday morning. The entire village extends sympathy.

LOOKING FORWARD.

NINETY-SIX, S. C.

Dear Aunt Becky:

Please allow us a little space in your paper to boast about our wonderful little town; when they get the Methodist church completed, and build us a Y. M. C. A. building we will have the best place on earth to live.

Everybody here is enjoying these pretty days and will all be glad when time comes to plant the gardens and flowers. We are hoping to have the prettiest mill village in the State this spring and summer.

The new looms are running good now; we run night and day, and have plenty of help, all good, hard working honest folks.

The many friends of Miss Nesbit McCarthy are glad to see her able to be around again.

Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Staggs are the proud parents of a little daughter born Monday 17th.

Mrs. Ruth Webb and little daughter, Barbara, have been visiting friends and relatives here this week.

Mrs. C. W. Seigler gave a Valentine party for her Sunday school class Saturday evening, and everyone had a nice time.

Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Dowes and their little daughter Frances, and Mr. Fred Dowes, (their guest from New Orleans) spent last week-end in Shelby, N. C., with Mr. Dowes' sister.

Mr. Lester Gues t of Elberton, Ga., has been visiting relatives here this week.

Miss Pearl Adams is very sick but we hope she will soon be well again.

Mr. and Mrs. Ernest McCullough spent the day in Anderson, Sunday.

A NIGHT SCHOOL PUPIL.

GREENSBORO, N. C.

Mrs. J. E. Hardin Addressed Proximity Community Club

The regular monthly meeting of the White Oak Club was held at the Welfare building Tuesday night, February 18th.

The meeting was presided over by the president, Mrs. T. E. Gardner. The devotional which was especially helpful, was conducted by Mrs. W. P. Knight in a few well chosen words. Mrs. Ellen Wick, of Greensboro, gave a number of readings that were greatly enjoyed.

The speaker of the evening was Mrs. J. E. Hardin, who in a talk that was unique, spoke of the possibilities of service and growth available to any person who would let their lives be guided by the Master Teacher.

A part of the evening's program was an exhibit of sewing done by the

school girls. Forty gingham dresses made by that many 7th grade girls designed to suit the style of the wearer, would do credit to experienced dressmakers.

As many pieces of underwear with dainty bits of embroidery, tea towels with old fashioned teapots and other designs used to decorate, and pillow cases with the tasty arrangement of it all was a splendid exhibit.

These children, under the supervision of Miss Earline Cape, have not only learned to sew, but have cultivated a love and enthusiasm for sewing.

A short business session followed in which reports from the treasurer and different committees were heard.

Refreshments consisting of jello, whipped cream, cakes and mints were served by the refreshment committee.

A number of new members were added to the roll. The next meeting will be held the third Tuesday night in March.

White Oak Physical Department

News

White Oak Y will take part in the 1930 section basketball tournament which is to be held at the city Y. M. C. A. tomorrow. A 110 lb. team and a senior team have been entered. The 110 lb. team will play at 11 a. m. against the High Point youngsters, while the senior fellows will play Winston-Salem Y at 3:30 p. m. White Oak has not been doing much in the way of out side teams but many activities such as house leagues and games have been played. The boys have worked hard for this tournament and really are entered as dark horses.

The annual indoor athletic and aquatic championships are being held in the Y gym each meeting date of each gym. The championships are for all the groups and classes.

A close race is being developed by the two fast teams of the Proximity church schools, Proximity Methodist and the Proximity Baptist. These two are winners of the first of the race. A play off of this game will be held next Saturday afternoon. These two teams are also tied for honors in the second half.

Good attendance is being shown at the Young Men's gym class which is held every Tuesday and Friday evenings.

NASHVILLE, TENN.

Ingram Mfg. Co.

Dear Aunt Becky:

We have had some recent changes in our mill. Mr. Dan Johnson has been promoted to assistant superintendent; A. M. Gordy is overseer of carding; L. M. Saxon, second hand. W. O. Reed, overseer of spinning.

We are sorry to say A. M. Gordy, overseer of carding, had the mis-

fortune to lose his house and contents by fire.

We had some awful cold weather this winter and several big snows. But we are having beautiful weather now; the sun shines so pretty it makes me want to quit work and stay outside.

Aunt Becky, we are looking forward to a visit from you. Don't disappoint us.

BROWN EYES and MERINO.

CAROLEEN, N. C.

Aunt Becky Visits Caroleen

Caroleen is an interesting little mountain town, four miles from Forest City, and is noted for beautiful scenery and good people.

We do not know of a place in the State which can boast of a better class of mill employees or a finer spirit of optimism and good will.

Though several banks in the vicinity, from Rutherfordton to Forest City and Caroleen, have failed,—or for some reason closed their doors, and nearly every employee has lost, or expects to lose hard-earned savings,—they are game sports,—and nobody has gone crazy or lost courage.

"If I put money in my trunk, somebody will steal it,—if I lend it I may never get it back,—if I put it in the bank it busts—so from now by gosh! I'll spend it!" one fellow laughingly declared, who had hundreds in the bank that failed.

"Well, we lost all that we've saved for ten years,—but thank God, we have health and steady jobs. That's more than some people have," said another.

We truly hope that when the affairs of these banks are straightened out, that these splendid people will get at least a good part of their savings back.

Aunt Becky, was the dinner guest of Superintendent and Mrs. C. H. Lockmon, while in Caroleen and enjoyed it very much.

Miss Alva Lockmon and a friend took Aunt Becky back to Forest City where she caught the bus to Charlotte.

Caroleen people raise their own meat and a lot of hogs have been butchered these cold days.

The same efficient dependable and much loved man, C. H. Lockmon, is superintendent; C. M. DeBrule is carder, assisted by E. S. Ray, H. R. Holland, overseer spinning, and M. L. Arwood, second hand; B. H. Lowe, overseer weaving, with S. O. Stosser, and A. B. Robertson, second hands; D. E. Carter, overseer cloth room; G. C. Hardin, supply man, and V. B. Lindsay, master mechanic.

It would be mighty hard to find a more efficient or reliable set of men or men who are more liked by their employees.

AUNT BECKY.

ALICE IN BLUNDERLAND

By Ethel Thomas

"Why—they will be expecting someone—and—anyhow, I think you'll know them, for they will look different," smiled Mr. Marco, a twinkle in his eyes, which Ted missed. "And, by the way, I wan't Mrs. Avery and Jim to help dispense refreshments, and they haven't gotten word, yet, I'm sure. I don't see them around anywhere. Please go and ask them to do this for me. I want them to have the table by the front steps of the stand."

"Mrs. Avery will be delighted to do anything for you. She appreciates it so much that you let her keep her house,—after—after—she had no one at work." And Ted had a hard time swallowing the hump in his throat as he hurried out to deliver the message. He loved Mother Avery but it was mighty hard for him to go to her home where memories sweet and bitter assailed him. Everything there seemed to shriek of Alice, and Alice was lost to him. She would not even send him a word of greeting.

"Ted's all right," remarked Superintendent Jones, looking after the slender, well knit figure, "and I've a notion that he'll make good."

"Of course he'll make good," Mr. Marco replied quickly. "Not a bit of doubt about that. Wish we had more like him. Fact is, that boy means a lot to me." Ted was at times embarrassed over the president's evident affection for him, and was a bit afraid other's might be jealous. Mr. Marco had no children and since the death of his wife several years previous, had lived alone with a couple of faithful servants,—hungry for love and companionship, yet hiding his longing behind a wall of reserve that he had unconsciously erected between himself and his people. Ted had broken through that wall of reserve and had found the old man tender and responsive, and deeply interested in his love for Alice Avery. Several times Ted had stayed till bedtime with Mr. Marco, playing checkers, and delighting the lonely man in a hard fought game. Each had found that the other liked good clean jokes, and many were exchanged. They were more like father and son, during these congenial hours—each lonely and hungry for love, and in a way filling each others need.

Mrs. Avery was seated on her porch watching the crowds not far away in the park, when Ted arrived, his eyes sparkling with anticipation of the pleasure he was about to give her on two counts. He doffed his cap as he sprang up the steps:

"Oh, Mother Avery, I've been promoted to second hand! I wanted to tell you first of all," boyishly and wistfully.

"Now isn't that nice? And you deserve it, Ted. Bless your heart, I'm proud as I can be!" she declared; and Ted knew she meant it.

"And Mr. Marco wants you and Jim to help serve refreshments and sent me to tell you. Come right ahead, for it's only a few moments till time for the fun to begin."

Nobody's Business

By Gee McGee.

ADVICE TO SPRING GARDENERS

How to get rid of potato bugs: Catch them and burn them.

How to make hens lay: Don't let them set.

How to have fresh strawberries: Buy them at the market.

How to kill nutgrass: Dig it up by the roots and boil it 8 days.

How to keep weeds down: Throw them in the well.

How to live at home: Don't die.

flat rock, s. C. febby the 27, 1930.
dr's. akes and pains,
755 ha_fever bilding,
new york City.
deer doctors:—

plese consider this a testy monial for yore
jimson weed liver tonic if it suits you all
right, send me \$8 and \$50 for same and then you
can print it in the paper and if you will make
it \$8 more, i will send you a pithcer of myself
and wife befoar we taken yore medison and
after wards.

enduring the cold weather in january, i
ketched a severe cold in my head and befoar
i found out i was sick, it worked down into
my innards and filled up my lungs and chist
ansoforth so's i could not talk above a whisper
and i could not sleep at nights and not much
better in the day time onner count of head
swimmings and coffing and sneezing.

after going to my cowro practer who rubbed
8\$ worth out of me and then i went to an osty
path who almost killed me by jerking and
knocking me, i wound up at the regular pill
doctor's offis who put me in bed with 2 onion
poltises and a big dos of calomel and some
coff syrup and a porous plaster and a mustard
foot wash at nite and no hog meat ansoforth.

by the third day, my hart was skipping every
other beet and my eyes showed signs of yaller
janders and my stummick was so weak i could
not hold our kitten on it, and i could tell from
the way my wife was looking thru the trunk
at her old black dress that she was expecting
soft music and a spade in the near future. i
went from worse to worse and finely lost all
hope.

but the next day, old miss sniper come over
to set up with me and she started off to prasing
yore jimson weed liver tonic and proved
by showing how fat her leegs was that it cured
her and as i remembered that they looked like
corn stalks the last time i saw the same, i be
lieved what she sed and sent a check to the
stoar and bought 8 trial bottles.

i mixed yore medison with a pint of home
brew and taken a glass full every 30 minutes
for 4 weeks, and now i am a well man, glory
be! i will always praise you and miss sniper
for helth and strenth, so plese rite or foam
when i can look for the 128 you will send for

this recker mendation. hurrah for Jimson weed liver tonic and al. smith.

yours trulie,
mike Clark, rfd.

GREENVILLE, S. C.

News Items of Judson Mills

We are proud of our "C" team basketball boys. They won the consolation cup at the recent tournament, and what an exciting battle it was. All glory to them. Mr. Carlyle Chandler of Kingsport, Tenn., visited friends here during the tournament.

Misses Gertrude and Irene Hughes, of Lowell, N. G., spent the week-end with their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Lee Hughes.

Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Foster and Miss Barney McMahon motored to Asheville recently, to see Mr. J. T. Stallings, who is a patient at Camp Oteen. He is improving steadily to the great delight of his many friends.

We are sorry to learn of the serious illness of the mother of our former general manager, Mr. W. C. Boho; we trust she will soon recover.

Rev. Frank Snyder of Fort Worth, Texas, was called home on account of the illness of his mother. He preached a splendid sermon Sunday morning at the Baptist church; his many friends at Judson were glad to see and hear him again.

Mrs. J. E. Garvin and little daughter, Eoline, have returned home after a two weeks visit to Newberry, S. C.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Burrell, a daughter, Billie Elizabeth.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Dodson, a daughter.

We are glad to welcome as our general superintendent, Mr. D. C. Jones; he and his charming wife are delightful additions to Judson.

The Girls Club enjoyed a Valentine party Friday night in the club room at the "Y," every one reported a grand time.

Mrs. H. G. McMahon is ill with the flu at the present time; we hope she will soon be up again.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Patterson, a son, Edward Stewart.

We are glad to welcome back to Judson, Mr. and Mrs. Joe Stansel, who recently moved to Spindale, N. C.

B. Mc.

ENOREE, S. C. Riverdale Mills

Dear Aunt Becky:

We certainly did enjoy the story of Patty and Billy. The story of "Alice in Blunderland" is becoming very interesting.

This is the first time anyone has written from Enoree. The officers of the mill are as follows: Superintendent, Mr. M. C. Stone; overseer of spinning, Mr. Frank Blanton; overseer of weaving, Mr. Clarence Shippy; overseer of clothroom, Mr. Keorse; Mr. Tipton, who was overseer of the card room, moved to Anderson, S. C., where he will take up the job of superintendent. We sure did hate to see them leave.

Aunt Becky, we have started a "Beautifying Club" here. Mrs. M. C. Stone is president, the place is looking better already.

Among the sick are: Misses Ora V. Gentry and Charity Greene, Mrs. Edna Mae Hembree, and Master Lewis Yarboro; we hope they will be better soon.

The Intermediate B. Y. P. U. had a Valentine

Mrs. Avery sprang up nimbly and excitedly, discarding her snowy apron as she ran in the house: "I've got to primp a little, in honor of the occasion," she laughed, powdering her nose and fluffing her soft brown hair.

"You look lovely in that pretty blue gingham, with the snowy collars and cuffs," affirmed Ted. "I never saw anyone who could wear clothes with such an air as you—and—Alice. No difference what you have on, you look better than others who are dressed in silk and satin."

"Thank you. That's a lovely compliment," she said.

"Oh, if Alice were only here!" Mrs. Avery had only voiced Ted's longing. "Surely she'll come home soon! Of course the child feels keenly over what has happened, and it would be mighty hard for her to come back just now. Really, I don't blame her to stay away awhile, and I'm happy, feeling sure that she is being well cared for."

"If she'd only write one word to me," gulped Ted. "But I've lost her forever, and I'd just as well accept the fact. And you are right—it would be terribly hard for her to come back so soon, and acknowledge her mistake. I too, am satisfied that she is all right, now,—only I don't like the rumor that is being circulated about her 'double-crossing' that scoundrel—and I have a notion it is his way of getting revenge,—and, well—I just don't know what is going to happen next. I'd rather lick that skunk than to be president—but I'm under promise to Mr. Marco to do nothing rash."

"And a fight wouldn't help at all, Ted. You must keep cool," advised Mrs. Avery, as they walked toward the park, where she found Jim, and they took charge of a refreshment table at the foot of the speakers stand, which was several feet from the ground and gave a good view of the crowd.

CHAPTER XI

A few minutes before ten o'clock, the sheriff, several deputies and the chief of police, could be seen scattered about the park, their bright badges gleaming in the sun. The strikers felt very important to be considered so dangerous, and smiled knowingly at each other.

"By heck, they've waked up and are taking us seriously," remarked Joe Jennings, who with his leaders stayed a safe distance back of the crowds. They were there to observe the activities of their "lieutenants," but not to get into any difficulty themselves.

The strikers looked longingly toward the refreshment stands where lemonade, ice cream and sandwiches were handed out freely, and a few little children in the opposing crowd slipped up and stood mutely appealing—wondering what was the trouble. Mrs. Avery gave them cones of cream and sent them away happy — till their parents caught them and threatened to "beat them half to death" if they didn't stay where they belonged, jerked the coveted sweet from their grimy hands and dashed it away as if fearful of being poisoned.

The strikers seemed bent upon disgracing the mill company by appearing in their very worst clothes—a wonder-

ful contrast to the well-dressed and absolutely clean operatives in the loyal crowd.

Presently a large truck, bearing a flaming red flag and other gaudy red decorations—fluttering banners and gay cards, drove up on the outskirts of the strikers crowd and the driver boomed out:

"Ice cream, lemonade, Coco Cola, hot dogs, chewing gum, tobacco and cigarettes,—for strikers only; Come on, you faithful ones and fill up. The Union treats you right and won't see you insulted!" And handsome Dan Forrest waved his hand theatrically as he stepped down from the driver's seat and began to shake hands with those who crowded around.

"Dan! Good old Dan! Where did you come from? When did you get here? Oh you good old scout!" The strikers surged toward the truck making all the noise possible, pushing, shoving each other about, all trying to reach the refreshments.

"Keep less noise" ordered a policeman.

"Go to hell," a girl retorted brazenly.

"I'm not that fond of your company," grinned the policeman.

"Don't tell me! You'd follow any skirt to the jumping off place! Never tried to make a date with me, did you?" and the girl made a face at him, with her thumb to her nose, while her companions laughed boisterously:

"You tell 'em sister!" More and more laughter, when Mr. Marco, the superintendent and others mounted the speakers stand. With difficulty the mill president made himself heard, and in spite of the policemen there were many embarrassing interruptions. Jennings, a bit apprehensive with so many "bulls" around, passed the word for order.

"Friends," Mr. Marco began, looking down on the upturned faces of those who had stood firm and true through the terrible weeks of the strike, "I'm glad to see you all here. Many of you have been with Marco Mills a number of years, and I sincerely hope will be here many years to come.

"During these weeks of enforced idleness, I trust that no one has suffered or been badly inconvenienced. No doubt the rest has been beneficial. I have noticed with pride how most of you have been working your gardens and beautifying your premises, strong in the belief that better times are ahead.

A voice shrilled: "Sure better times are ahead. The Union will see to that!" Mr. Marco paused and looked over the motley crowd of strikers and held up his hand:

"You people out there who disagree with the mill company, are perfectly welcome to be here, provided you do not create a disturbance. I respectfully ask that you keep quiet while I deliver a message to my people," gravely. Presently, he continued:

"The textile industry of the South does not claim perfection; but it does claim the right to work out its own problems in its own way, without interference from unsympathetic outsiders. In all mill communities many im-

party Thursday night, and the Junior B. Y. P. U. had one Friday night.

Mrs. and Mrs. Clarence Patterson announce the birth of twins, a boy and a girl, Ray and Fay, February 10, 1930.

The Girls' Basketball Club will play the Cross Anchor girls Tuesday evening at 3:30 o'clock.

Mr. Barnie Gossett and Mr. Ludia Dunaway went on a fishing trip Friday night, hope they had good luck.

BLUE EYES OF ENOREE.

(We are delighted to hear from Enoree, but please let us have your full name for our files.—Editor.)

SELMA, N. C.

Lizzie Mill

Dear Aunt Becky:

We are running full time day and night. Mr. J. E. Norket is out superintendent; Mr. W. T. Worrells, is our overseer day carding; Mr. T. M. Worrells, is overseer spinning; Mr. W. J. Crain, is night carder, and Mr. W. S. Pool is night spinner. Our work is running good and the help all seems to be well satisfied.

We are proud to say we have a good Sunday school; Mr. W. T. Worrell is Sunday school superintendent, and Mr. J. E. Norket is choir leader.

Prof. Jones is teaching a "Ten-nights singing school" for our mill people.

LIZZIE MILL BOOSTER.

MOTHER SHIPTON'S PROPHECY MADE FIVE HUNDRED YEARS AGO

(The following verses, said to have been written five hundred years ago, are very thought provoking. The editor read these verses when a small girl, and dubbed them "impossible." But we have seen many of these prophecies fulfilled, and there seems little left but for Gabriel to sound his horn; which, according to Mother Shipton, will come to pass at the end of this century—70 years from now. Editor.)

A carriage without horse shall go,
Disaster fill the world with woe;
In London Primrose Hill shall be,
Its center hold a Bishop's See.
Around the world men's thoughts shall fly,
Quick as the twinkling of an eye.

And waters shall great wonders do—
How strange, and yet it shall come true.
Then upside down the world shall be,
And gold found at the root of tree;
Thro' tow'ring hills proud man shall ride,
No horse or ass move by side side.

Beneath the water men shall walk;
Shall ride, shall sleep, and even talk;
And in the air men shall be seen,
In white, in black, as well as green.
A great man then shall come and go,
For prophecy declares it so.

In water iron then shall float
As easy as a wooden boat.
Gold shall be found in stream or stone,
In land that is as yet unknown.
Water and fire shall wonders do,
And England shall admit a Jew.

The Jew that once was held in scorn

Shall of a Christian then be born.
A house of glass shall come to pass
In England—but alas, alas!
A war will follow with the work
Where dwells the pagan and the Turk.

The States will lock in fiercest strife,
And seek to take each other's life;
When North shall thus divide the South
The eagle builds in lion's mouth.
Then tax and blood and cruel war
Shall come to every humble door.

Three times shall sunny, lovely France
Be led to play a bloody dance;
Before the people shall be free,
Three tyrant rulers shall she see;
Three rulers, in succession, be—
Each sprung from different dynasty.

Then, when the fiercest fight is done,
England and France shall be as one.
The British olive next shall twine
In marriage with the German vine.
Men walk beneath and over streams—
Fulfilled shall be our strangest dreams.

All England's sons that plow the land
Shall oft be seen with Book in hand.
The poor shall now most wisdom know,
And water run where corn doth grow;
Great houses stand in farflung vale,
All covered o'er with snow and hail.

And now a word in uncouth rhyme,
Of what shall be in future time:
For in those wondrous, far-off days
The women shall adopt a craze
To dress like men and trousers wear,
And cut off all their locks of hair.

They'll ride astride with brazen brow,
As witches do on broomsticks now.
Then love shall die and marriage cease.
And nations wane as babes decrease.
The wives shall fondle cats and dogs,
And men live much the same as hogs.

In nineteen hundred twenty-six,
Build houses light of straw and sticks,
For then shall mighty wars be planned,
And fire and sword shall sweep the land,
But those who live the century through,
In fear and trembling this will do:

Flee to the mountains and the dens,
To bog and forest and wild fens—
For storms will rage and oceans roar,
When Gabriel stands on sea and shore;
And, as he blows his wondrous horn,
Old worlds shall die and new be born.

NEW SPECIES OF DUCKS

Sam Johnson, a colored cotton planter of Mississippi, came into the country bank and asked for credit.

"Why, Sam," said the banker, "Haven't you just sold your cotton?"

"Yes, suh," was the answer, "but de ducks all got it."

"The ducks all got it?"

"Yes sur, I shipped it up to Memphis, and de deducks fo' freight, deducks fo' hauling, deducks fo' storage, deducks fo' insurance, and deducks fo' commission. De ducks just nach-ally et up all dat cotton. Dat's why I'm heah."

provements have been and are being made, and will continue to be made as fast as possible.

"With the advent of new and modern machinery, competition has been keen and has forced many changes that have been resented by some workers. What has been erroneously called the 'stretch-out' system and opposed so bitterly, is only a new method of efficiency, that will eventually weed out the triflers and give a better chance to those who are ambitious to make good. In this new system more money can be earned by the operative and enough saved in the operating expenses, to make it possible for the mills to run regularly.

"However, there has been no stretching out to amount to anything, in Marco Mills, and will not be until we are better prepared for it, and our people willing and anxious to co-operate with us for mutual good. But, paid agitators have gone out from here with false statements concerning a 'stretch-out' system, and have publicly declared us to be harder task masters than was Pharioah when he had the children of Isarel under bondage. People up North have been led to believe that Southern mill officials are monsters.

"There's none so blind as those who will not see. Look at Massachusetts! Ten years ago the leading textile state, and now reduced to ruin—all because of labor unions!"

A voice interrupted: "You lie!" A policeman shoved through the crowd toward the voice, but could not spot his man, and no one gave hint by even the flicker of an eye-lash. Mr. Marco began again:

"Hundreds of thousand out of jobs. Millions of dollars of textile wages lost to circulation. Thousands of homes vacated and rotting down. Millions of dollars worth of fine mill machinery idle, rusting, or scrapped. Hundreds of mills closed down. Towns and cities, bankrupt, ruined!"

"Lowell, once the pride of the North, one of the greatest of manufacturing centers, has lost twenty-four cotton mills and over a hundred thousand people injured to the point of ruin. What did it? Labor unions!"

"Lawrence, has lost ten or a dozen mills. Fitchburg's five thousand looms are idle. In Fall River twenty-nine mills have closed down and the machinery is junked. Eight large mills in New Bedford have been forced to quit work. Twelve mills in Taunton; nine in Worcester; four in Millsbury; four in Hyde Park; four in Holyoke; six in Webster and more than ninety other communities have lost one or more textile plants. What caused it? Labor unions!"

"The United States government reports show that only seven years ago, Massachusetts had 11,922,573 spindles. Now there are only 8,611,812 spindles, and only 6,286,978 are in operation—a loss of 3,310,761 spindles. Thousands and thousands of people jobless, penniless, and homeless—because manufacturers were hounded to death by troublemakers and not allowed to run their own business. Labor unions. People who did not have a cent invested, insisted on running or ruining the mills.

(To Be Continued)